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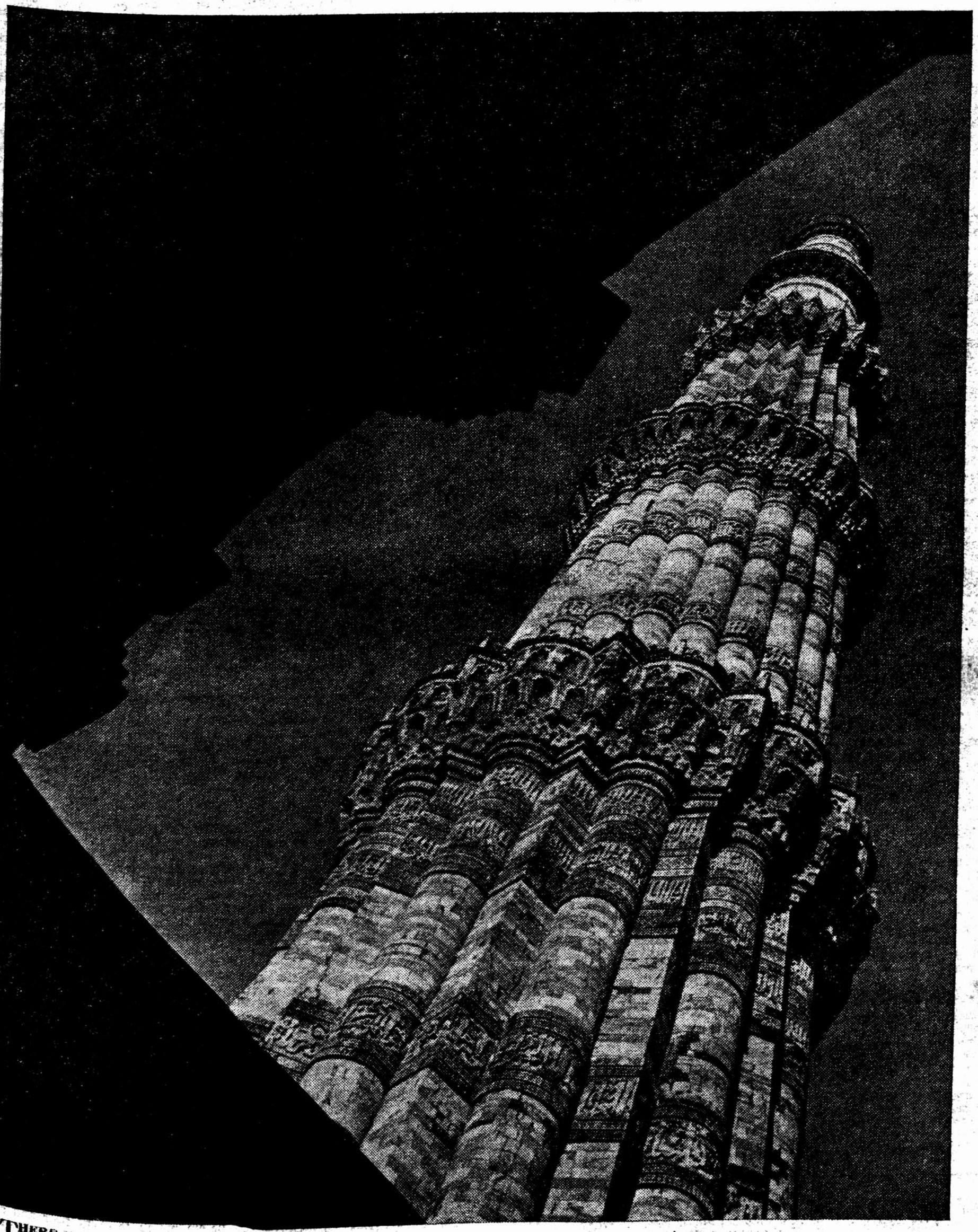
TOWER OF VICTORY



THERE is music in this picture of the Kutb Minar: there is movement. Like a magic finger pointing to the starry Heavens solid tower rising 238 feet from ground level is the most perfect tower in the world, one of the seven architectural wonders of India.

Kutb-ud-din Aibak started to build it round about 1,200 A.D. to commemorate his conquest of Delhi seven years earlier. For seven and a half centuries it has been an object of wonder and curiosity.

In recent years, its projecting balconies have been used by desperate souls to seek an end to their tortured lives. If there is grim tragedy in the tower there is also poetry in it, as this study from a clever camera angle shows.

The tower seems almost to be rising into the sky. The Cameraman's art has lent a feeling of motion to the unmoving solidity of Nine and half centuries.

—Photo by A. L. Syed.

REVOLUTION LIBERATES CHINESE WOMEN

SEE PAGE 6

"SICKLE"

Herblock in The Washington Post

WAVES HAVE NO SWEETHEARTS IN EVERY PORT

By Phyllis Battelle

NEW YORK.

FOUR pretty little 'WAVES' whoves never been to sea busied themselves getting ship-shape for 21 months of deckside duty — the first time in naval history that enlisted women have ever won billets aboard ship.

The girls—an ex-stunt rider, two ex-secretaries and a phone operator—are the first of 63 WAVES who are being assigned navy transport duty in an unprecedented naval department announcement.

They are "thrilled." They applied for the assignments because they "want to see the world." They believe they will "love every minute of it."

But as for the old sailing saw about sweethearts in every port, the shy little WAVES are having none of it.

"I don't think, ventured one, "that we will have time to meet any new men." And furthermore, even in the navy, a girl doesn't pick up and drop cold a romance with the ease that a man does.

The WAVES two of whom left on September 9 aboard the "George W. Goethals" to Panama and two of whom departed on September 10 to Bremerhaven on the "Gen. H.F. Hodges", have the responsibility of caring for women and children only aboard dependent-carrying transports.

But you think that's easy?

"I hear," said hospital corpsman third class Marie A. Myers of Baltimore, "that each ship carries an average of 475 dependents." Up to 100 are babies.

And furthermore, mentioned Annette Ttillotson, of Santa Barbara, Calif., they are to be on call 24 hours a day.

With a maximum of two days in foreign ports for an average of 16 days round-trip sailing, added Eileen Paluzzi, of Casajoharie, N.Y.

In spite of the rigors of this new duty assigned the WAVES Corps of the Navy, most adventure-seeking young ladies in blue are evidently seeking the 63 billets every 21 months which will be available to girls with sea-going ambition.

LONG WAITING LIST

Naval officers in the military sea transportation service announced there is already a long waiting list for the other billets, which will gradually be filled by enlisted navy women.

The purpose of the manoeuvre is to replace one Navy nurse and one male hospital corpsman on each dependent-carrying transport with two WAVES—so the critical nurse shortage in U.S. hospitals will be relieved.

STUNT-RIDER

Hospital corpsman third class Mavia Cain—ex stunt-rider and the "double" for Western actress Dale Evans in Hollywood—said she considers this sea-going venture "far more exciting" then crashing souped-up cars, an adventure at which she is an oldhand.

The girls took 10 days of "indoctrination" at Fort Hamilton in Brooklyn before their departure. Their indoctrination principally consisted of brushing up on ship-side procedures and learning how to prepare and administer baby formulas.—INS.

Snake Saved His Life

Innocencio Torres, of Tijuana, Mexico, owes his life to the rattlesnake that bit him. The victim's friends managed to kill the rattler immediately after it had discharged its deadly venom, and, winding the snake's body tightly round Innocencio's arm in the fashion of a tourniquet, succeeded in preventing the poison spreading until medical aid was obtainable.

WEEK-END FUN

You're looking downcast, old chap. What's on your mind?" "A piece of my wife's."

*

A man had his new dog out for a walk when he came to a river. He threw in a stick for the animal to fetch. To his astonishment, instead of plunging in, the dog walked out on the surface of the water and retrieved the stick. Not believing his eyes, the man threw the stick again. Again the dog fetched it.

"Where did you get that dog?" asked a passer-by.

"I bought him for a fiver," said its owner, proudly.

"Well, you'd better get your money back," said the stranger. "You've been taken in. That dog can't even swim."

*

It is rumoured that during the Coronation festivities a guardsman and a sailor met in London and went on a spree.

This finished up with both men exchanging headgear. Eventually the sailor put on the guardsman's bearskin and planted his sailor hat on top of it.

Then he returned to the depot, woke up his superior officer, and asked: "D'you think I need a haircut sir?"

*

Leaving church after the evening service a member of the congregation went up to the minister and said, "I like to come to church when you are preaching."

The minister smiled. "I'm glad to hear that," he replied. "It's nice to know that somebody appreciates my sermons."

"Oh, it's not that," replied the woman. "I mean, it's so easy to get a seat, even when I'm late."

*

"Good gracious, man, you're not looking for a gas leak with a match, are you? Here—borrow my cigarette-lighter."

There was a scream of brakes as the bus pulled to a sudden stop to avoid a flustered-looking pedestrian who was dithering in the roadway.

Crimson with strain and rage, the driver leaned out of his cab. It was plain he was controlling himself with a great effort as he asked, politely, "May I ask what are your plans, sir?"

*

A vivacious brunette of about forty was standing on the promenade at Southsea when she heard an admiring whistle from a very young sailor. He ambled up purposefully.

"Son," she reproved him gently, "don't try to flirt with me. I'm a grandmother."

"But, grandma," replied the undismayed sailor, "what big eyes you have "

*

At a cocktail party a woman asked a friend: "Where's that pretty maid who was handing round cocktails just now?"

"Are you looking for a drink?" asked the friend. "Can I get you one?"

"No, thank you. I don't want a drink just now. I'm looking for my husband."

*

"So she's become engaged to a disc-jockey! I thought she said she couldn't stand men who put on airs."

*

A man went to his doctor and requested treatment for his ankle. After a careful examination the doctor inquired: "How long have you been going about like this?"

"Three weeks."

"Why, man, your ankle's broken. Why didn't you come to me before?"

"Well, every time I say anything is wrong with me, my wife declares I'll have to stop smoking."

"Please don't mind me, sergeant, if I show a little independence on the parade ground this morning," said the recruit.

"Why do you say that?" thundered the N.C.O.

"Well, you see, sergeant, my wife's looking through the railings."

*

He decided to go lion-hunting in Africa. When he told his wife, she said, "Not without me," and his wife's mother also declared herself a member of the party. So off they all went.

One night the man and his wife awakened in a jungle glade vaguely conscious of the fact that something was missing. The something was mother. They searched for her for hours. Eventually they found her cowering in a clearing, with an enormous lion roaring at her ten feet away.

"Heavens, George," screamed the wife, "what shall we do?"

"Nothing," said the husband. "The lion got himself into the fix. Now let him get out of it."

*

Foreman: "I suppose you wish I were dead so that you could stamp on my grave?"

Workman: "Not me, I hate standing in queues."

*

"Your wife wants to send you a kiss over the 'phone, sir."

"Oh, take the message, Miss Smith, and give it to me later."

*

"He says he's in two minds whether he'll marry her or not?"

"Yes — heirs and her mother's."

PASSING PAGEANT

By KAM

Rita Hayworth is to marry a crooner.—Press headline.

Let's heartily wish the proposed union may come off soon. After that may they ever remain united and croon and coo day and night! May Rita ally herself with the crooner longer than her previous Ally! Amen!

*

The Speaker in the House of People threatened that any member who made too much noise would be named.

Why 'name' only the delinquent. Like a strict disciplinarian school-master he should order the delinquents to stand up in a far-off corner for a few minutes. The prepetrators of noise should be 'named', according to the volume and intensity of the noise, 'stentorian', 'thunderer', 'clamourous', 'cougher', 'crooner' etc.

*

'Lady killers' in Karachi will be severely dealt with and jailed. Their offence consists of whistling, or winking, or twirling of moustaches, or rubbing shoulders.—A press note.

Well done, Karachi. A right step taken not a day too soon. If all ladies in our next-door-neighbour state are 'killed' who will remain as gentlemen. Hoodlums may take up the cry 'When Adam wove and Even span who was then a gentleman?'

While applauding the step we express our genuine doubts. What if the roughs do not take this lying down. What if they change their tactics and resort to coughing, sneezing, gurgling, giggling? Will there be further tightening of the disciplinary measures? We will watch this crusade anxiously.

*

Lovely wavy hair cut changed his character.—Press report.

Such cuts do similar change in most women—but not in their character, and only in appearance, which is often delusive.

*

The Parliamentary cricket match in Delhi has evoked considerable interest everywhere, particularly in the U.K.—Press report.

This match ought to teach all members of the team many valuable lessons in their activities in the House—of being true sports, to hit out at opponents hard when they can, and respect them when they must, to look before they run (as Punditji didn't, and was 'morally out'), to catch the erring party unfailingly, as Jawaharji did, and not to let him slip.

There's a feature of this event which has not been noticed particularly. There were no body-line bowling nor googly, which methods may lead their users to resort to deceptive tactics outside the cricket field. In future when Eves are included (as one of them hoped to, but failed unfortunately) in such matches a positive ban must be placed, at least on body-line bowling!

Half the world cannot read and write.—News item on an UN report.

Good, lucky indeed are those who are not able to read and write, for they have not to bother about what the other half of the world are doing.

*

In some countries the birth-rate is going up faster than new school buildings, so that the number of illiterates was in fact increasing—Ibid.

It seems many countries, following the lead of India, have taken up TOO LITERARILY, the cry of nation-building activities. Fingers were made first, then forks. Children must be born first, and then school buildings. This is obvious, so why worry over the report.

*

61-year-old Alec Wembury of Plymouth always wore his tattered old coat. After his death the coat was found to contain £3,600 in £5 notes.—Press report.

The old saying 'every cloud has its silver lining' will have to be supplemented by one like this. 'And some cloudy coats do have their golden lining too'!

*

Discard jewels and help the poor.—Jayaprakash Narain's call to women, at a meeting at Triplicane, Madras.

Can a leopard change its spots? Can a woman discard her love for jewels? We honestly think not. Many may discard human jewels, but not the real sort. J. P.'s advice seems to be j. p. (just phooey!, not jurry-poorana).

*

A hyena, said to be the most cowardly of wild animals, fought a 25-foot python which attempted to seize her cub, and won after 15 minutes. Then with the cub she ate the snake.—Press report.

So when the supposedly coward laughing hyena became bold she won a deserved victory, and laughed over the folly of the coiling python who folded its mortal coil prematurely. Cowards should learn a lesson from this.

*

Women with wings.—Enigmatic press headline.

Lord save us from these winged terrors! So we are all at ease now. The vaunted A and H (and what not) bombs will be no match to these W-bombs.

*

New Fuehrer in W. Germany. Hans Unrich Rudel, the one-legged former Luftwaffe dive-bomber ace takes over as the hero of Germany's underground Neo-Nazis from the party's chief.—Press report.

What a fall, one who was boldly diving into the air will now be diving into the nether world. France will not be jittery, and Churchill will cry 'our withers are unwrung.' Malenkov's attitude will be mystifying.

Travel Posters Make Good "Wallpaper"

By Olga Curtis

NEW YORK (INS).

FOND memories of vacation time, and a cheap decorating idea for the rumpus room or den can be combined with a collection of travel posters and road maps.

European countries, U.S. Travel Resorts, the airlines and steamship companies seem to be competing to put out the prettiest, most colourful posters.

You can snag these from travel agencies, or write to the big air and sea travel companies, most of whom have calendar pictures and posters available on request.

Even road maps are colourful enough to paste up. Just hang on to the ones you get from service stations.

When you have a big enough pile of posters or maps, glue them to the wall or onto a screen. Let them dry. Then cover them with at least two thin coats of fresh, pure white shellac.

You'll have a "wallpaper" that wipes down with a damp cloth, makes a conversation piece, and is practically guaranteed to be original.

If you don't want to cover the whole wall, pick out a few posters or maps that chart the route of your vacation. Tack these up at intervals, like pictures, to provide both room colour and a good cue for saying, "that reminds me of our vacation trip....".

ANOTHER JOB WENT WEST

Norman Wisdon, the comedian, says that he often wakes up, pinches himself, and wonders whether life is real, for as a boy he was very poor and often slept on the Embankment without a penny in his pocket. "I'm dead lucky," he admits. He had scores of dead-end jobs.

Once when employed as a waiter he opened the lift gates on the fourth floor and shouted down for the lift-boy to come up and fetch him; unfortunately, he leaned a little too far over the shaft and the tray of unbeaten eggs and bacon in one hand over-balanced and the whole lot went crashing down to the basement.

"And so," he says, ruefully, "another job went west."

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SEX WAR IN THE OFFING?

Mme Simon de Beauvoir, the well-known French novelist, has written a book called "THE SECOND SEX" which has created quite a controversy.

She has overdrawn the picture of man as the "aggressive male" who has subjected womankind to centuries of oppression and tyranny.

Not content with mere sex equality, beloved of the feminist, she calls for a world crusade of women against the male sex.

According to her, marriage must be prohibited as a career for women and women must be equally encouraged with men to look forward to interests in life, other than marriage as a career.

In view of the daringly original and unorthodox views propounded in the book, the "Saturday Review" called for a panel of experts to express themselves on the topics of the controversy, which are reprinted in the following article.

Author Calls For Crusade Against Males On A Global Scale

OBVIOUSLY, the book is about human females, or as the author might insist on writing it, female human beings. Why they are called "The Second Sex," a term which somewhat belies the thesis of the book, is never made clear, but perhaps it will help sell the book.

In France this book was published in two volumes, and the second makes, as it were, a new start, writes Karl A. Menninger, the well-known psychiatrist. The formative years of childhood are described—not factually or descriptively so much as philosophically, with occasional vignettes of comment or incident. Then follow chapters on the young girl, on sexual initiation, on the lesbian, on the married woman, and on the mother. There the author interposes a chapter on social life, which is largely repetitious. A brief and totally inadequate chapter on prostitutes and hetaerae follows, then a longer chapter on maturity and old age, then back again to another repetitious summary of "Woman's Situation and Character" (which, of course, are just what the author has been discussing in all of the preceding chapters). The penultimate section of the book has the strange title of "Justification," although it is never clear what the author is justifying. This consists of a chapter on the narcissist, who seems to be some kind of woman whom the author disapproves of but something into which some women evolve through their envy and through "conditions" (by which the author means social attitudes). It is rather amusing that, just before the end of the book, as if it were an after-thought, the author has inserted a chapter of woman in love. The final short section of the book is entitled "Liberation."

These section and chapter headings give some idea of the factual content. They give little idea of the thesis.

SUBJECTS AND OBJECTS

The thesis, according to the translator (who, by the way, has done a beautiful job in spite of the occasional slips such as the translation of **"du moment que"** as "from the moment when" instead of "provided that") is that "since patriarchal times women have in general been forced to occupy a secondary place in the world in relation to men, a position comparable in many respects to that of racial minorities in spite of the fact that women constitute numerically a least half of the human race, and further that this secondary standing is not imposed of necessity and natural 'feminine' characteristics but rather by strong environmental forces of educational and social tradition under the purposeful control of men. This, the author maintains, has resulted in the general failure of women to take a place of human dignity as free and independent existents, associated with men on a plane of intellectual and professional equality, a condition that has not only limited their achievement in many fields but also has given rise to pervasive social evils and has had a particularly vitiating effect on the sexual relations between men and women."

To put this in existentialist terms, the author's thesis is that whereas our society treats men as subjects, existents, and transcendents, it treats women as objects, beings and immanents.

But the purport of the book is obvious enough and familiar enough. It might be colloquially summarized thus: "Just because you are bigger and stronger than us women, and hence able to do so, you men have been making things pretty tough for us for a long time, and while things are a little better in America, for all I know, than in France, nevertheless women are still getting a raw deal and it isn't right and you ought to be ashamed of yourselves and change things."

POSTURE OF DEFEAT

Some will be disquieted by the plaintive, mildly paranoid wails that dot almost every page. Take, for example, this: "No biological, psychological, or anatomic fate determines the figure that the human female presents in society; it is civilization as a whole that produces this creature, intermediate between male and eunuch, which is described as feminine." Or this: "In the mouth of a man the epithet 'female' has the sound of an insult....the word female brings up in his mind a sarabande of imagery — the monstrous and swollen termite queen rules over the enslaved male....." And so forth. The author repeatedly describes sexual relationships in the sense of sadistic violence to which the helpless woman has to submit. Woman in "the humiliating posture of defeat" is invaded, violated, polluted, and so forth. To be sure, she calls these myths but refers to "anatomic destiny" although (in the passage quoted above) she insists, in contradiction to Freud, that anatomy does not, or at least should not, determine destiny.

Mlle. de Beauvoir scarcely more than mentions, for example, the satisfactions of loving a child. She is at pains to prove that "no maternal instinct exists," and although she admits that a mother's life will be "enriched" by a child, she has little to say about the meaning of this.

Mlle. de Beauvoir's picture of an aggressive male cavalierly oppressing and abusing women in lustful glee is largely a fantasy. Every psychiatrist sees a dozen women complain of the passivity, dependence, and/or impotence of their husbands to one who complains of his ruthlessnes. Mle. de Beauvoir is a Frenchwoman, and I have not lived in France; but I doubt that French men and women differ very much from American men and women. We have sufficient clinical data about the latter to know definitely that things in this country are not as she describes them.

This is not to deny that women are frustrated, but so are men. It is not to deny that men shall be more considerate, fair loving, and non-frustrating, but frustration, after all, is not quite what Mlle. de Beauvoir is complaining about. Furthermore, she is consistently blind to the fact that women themselves have a voice in this matter, and that frustrated people—yes, even women—can inflict plenty of aggressive revenge in their own more or less quiet ways upon little boys and big boys and, for that matter, little and big girls. Women themselves have something to do with the depreciation of feminity; this, indeed, may be one of the revenges. What Mlle. de Beauvoir assumes to be the natural meanness of males in the depreciation and exploitation of women proves, upon examination in the particular instance of case after case, to be the avenging on the contemporary woman of resentments inculcated by an earlier woman (who, in turn, has had her troubles)

PHILIP WYLIE'S VIEWS

Philip Wylie, the well-known writer says: "The Second Sex," by Simone de Beauvoir, is one of the few great books of our era. It flows from a quality men often deny to women: genius—at least by my definition of that lofty capacity. Genius, I think, is the ability to discover or to create a new **category** or a new **dimension** of human knowledge, human understanding, or human experience. Simone de Beauvoir has finally succeeded in adding that much insight to the subject of Woman and the twice-larger subject of human sexuality. That is why I feel no one can leave her book unread and still be considered intellectually up-to-date. It makes a fresh contribution to awareness that cannot be missed any more than the contributions of Freud, say, or Einstein, or Darwin—without the onset of a private "cultural lag."

But probably I can do most in behalf of "The Second Sex" by saying that, while I agree with its brilliant statement of the problem and with its synthesis of the male-female situation (which is where I find a new dimension), I disagree with its principal suggestion for the resolution of the problem. This very disagreement, fundamental to the philosophy of the work, is the proper measure of my enthusiasm for what its author **does** accomplish. (I see the ageless debasement of woman ended by an initial application of other **means than the material, the economic, the strictly "social."**)

Americans are more aware than Europeans imagine of the part played by sexuality in human concerns, past, present, and future. Our "way of life" is far less rigid (for all the stabs and bludgeonings of writers like me) than the rest of the world can conceive. If humanity is soon to enjoy the forward rush which a real understanding of sexuality would assure, the sturdiest first steps will probably be made by Americans "pioneering" as bravely as ever—indeed, more courageously than ever, since it is easier to die for a tradition than to live opposed to one.

I believe "The Second Sex" has lighted the scene of modern despair and revealed its "frontier" and its "challenge" as no comparable work has done. Its effects on men and women will be fascinating and they cannot be evil since what this great woman sets forth is the Truth.

ASHLEY SUMS UP

Ashley Montagu, the Educationist writes: The doubts that women have about themselves are man-made, and most women are so enslaved to the myths of their own inferiority they are unable to see the truth for the myths. In Simone de Beauvoir's distinguished book, women now have, for the first time, the facts set before them which can free them from the tyranny of these debasing myths. As the author says, "It is the society developed by the males and in their interest, that has established woman's situation in a form that is at present a source of torment for both sexes." Men should, therefore, also read the book—they will find it at least as interesting and as informative as will women.

Woman leans heavily on man, writes the author, because she is not allowed to rely on herself.

Marriage, she says, must be prohibited as a "career" for woman. Woman must be equally encouraged with man to look forward to interests in life, other than marriage as a career. Fine.

But when the author goes on to argue that woman can no longer consent to bring forth life unless life has a meaning, one cannot help but demur. Fortunately for the human race, when mankind snuffs the candle and draws the sheet, woman asks not whether this life which may be conceived will have any meaning—she hopes and expects that it will. As for the idea that "in a properly organized society where children would largely be taken in charge by the community, and the mother cared for and helped, maternity would not be incompatible with careers for women," I think this a very dangerous suggestion. Ideally I don't see why it shouldn't work, but the quality of wisdom it would require in the community is frankly more than we could, as realists, expect within the next few hundred years at best—and Mlle. de Beauvoir writes for the present and the immediate future. But she does say "in a properly organized socity." Mlle. de Beauvoir has apparently forgotten that Plato made a similar suggestion in "The Republic" (Book V, 461) more than two thousand years ago, and that the Russians gave the idea a brief trial from which they promptly reneged.

Woman, as the author points out, is brought up without ever being impressed with the necessity of taking charge of her own existence.

Men have taken it over, and have oppressed women; as oppressors they cannot be expected to make a move of gratuitous generosity. It will be up to the women of the world fully to emancipate themselves. Some men will help, but for the present women will largely be forced to the necessary work for themselves. Meanwhile Simone de Beauvoir's "The Second Sex" may serve them not only as a breviary but also as a call to action.

AS HOUSEWIFE VIEWS

Phyllis McGinley, gives the housewife's point of view.

Never, however, have my newly-apprehended chains clanked so loudly as during the past two days while I was learning from Simone de Beauvoir about my status as a female. No longer can I think of myself as the Other Gender, the Complement to Man. I now stand exposed as one member of the most oppressed minority group in human history, the Second Sex. How blind I have been! Christian nations have persecuted the Jew. Anglo-Saxon countries have done badly by the Negro. But the whole race of men, for thousands of years and everywhere on the face of earth, have been engaged in one vast conspiracy to enslave his comrade Woman.

Shame on me! What right have I to go about my humdrum tasks.

(Continued on page 22 col. 1)

Ooooch!

Kathleen Hughes, a picture of horror and gesticulation.

Marriage As Badge Of Slavery

Shakespeare's Parts Are Eagle's Eggs

By Poul Linneballe

IN the courtyard of the Renaissance castle of Kornborg at Elsinore, where Shakespeare laid the scene of Hamlet, companies from different countries have given performances of the tragedy since 1937.

RENAISSANCE Denmark knew how to enjoy life. Food and drink were consumed in quantities that stagger a more puritan age. Art also had great days. The court of King Frederik II revelled in theatrical performances. Bands of strolling players from abroad, including English companies, entertained the noble lords and ladies in the banqueting hall of the magnificent castle which the King had built at the entrance to the Sound in the years 1574—85.

As far as dates go, the greatest poet of all times may very well have belonged to one of the visiting troupes. What would we not give for a definite answer to the question: Did Shakespeare visit Denmark? But we must go on wondering, for it is doubtful whether we shall ever know.

The Material

Shakespeare got his raw material for *Hamlet* from Saxo Grammaticus, the Danish chronicler of the Middle Ages. Not direct, but *via* Francois de Belleforest's version of the story in *Histories Tragiques*, which was translated into English as ***The Hystorie of Hamlet*.** Though the action was transferred from prehictoric times to the Renaissance, the main features of the plot were retained. The emphasis in Shakespeare, however, is phychological. Hamlet's world-famous monologues and Shakespeare's wisdom have long since overshadowed the facts of the setting and the story.

The wish to produce this masterpiece where Shakespeare had laid the scene was natural. The idea arose as long ago as 1816, three years after the romantic actor Peter Foersom had introduced the paved courtyard and be thrown back by the surrounding walls, but the atmosphere transmitted from the stage makes the audience forget any discomforts which they might have felt. In the first season, early in June 1937, the dress rehearsal was almost drowned in a downpour which forced the cast to don raincoats and other disillusioning garments. The performance the first night could not be given in the courtyard and had to be transferred to a neighbouring hotel. Unexpectedly, the performance gained in charm and spontaniety from this sudden removal to a makeshift stage.

It was the Old Vic company under the enthusiastic direction of Lillian Baylis and with Laurence Oliver playing the lead. Admittedly he was not then the great name he has since become.

Nor will his playing of Hamlet bear comparison with his later performance in his own film version.

The Taming Of The Shrew

But there was a compelling gusto about his acting, and the impression which he made of plastic perfection, so unusual in the Danish theatre, is still remembered. His wife Vivien Leigh as Ophelia, appealed rather by her youth and beauty than by intrinsic merit. The rest of the company (including appeared at Elsinore. John Gielgud, like his immediate predecessor, also produced the play, but had the not very good idea, for this tragedy, of reproducing an Elizabethan stage. (Incidentally during Elsinore's Jubilee celebrations in 1926 Johannes Poulsen had staged a good Danish production of The Taming of the Shrew here in the same way). Of all the performers at the Elsinore festivals so far, Gielgud unquestionably has brought out most facets in the character of this the most celebrated of stage characters. Unforgettable are his elegant figure with the strongly marked features, so full of character, the intelligent and melancholy eyes, and the masterly diction which gave every shade of meaning and rhythm in the dramatist's words their full weight and value.

Fay Compton, so widely acclaimed in her own country although not immediately engaging as Ophelia (and rather too old for the part), came nearest to Gielgud artistically.

Then the war came and put a stop to the festival performances for several years.

They were resumed in 1946, naturally enough with a Norwegian Hamlet. Norway and Denmark had come closer together during the war years than they had been for a very long time. Hans Jacob Nilsen's Hamlet showed a gifted and melancholy youth's impotent struggle with life's brutality. Opposing him was the shrewd realist Polonius who in J. Holst-Jensen's performance was the other outstanding feature of the production. It was a constellation which provided scope for unsuspected perspectives. Hans Jacob Nilsen's production also had astonishingly brilliant intentions.

A view of the Kronborg castle at Elsinore, the scene of Shakespeare's 'Hamlet'.

At the premiere, the audience broke out into a spontaneous tribute to the people of Norway by singing the Norwegian national anthem, a tribute acknowledged by a pale and deeply moved Hamlet.

The turn then came to Finland. The Swedish-language theatre of Helsinki appeared in well-balanced team work in which Erik Lindstrom's Hamlet, perhaps, had more of a man's mature reflection than an immature man's wild defiance. Hamlet's opponent here was Claudius, a part filled, contrary to custom, by a very strong actor, Sven Rylander. Thus this strange drama can continue to provide material for surprising interpretations.

In 1948 there were no performances.

Special Year

In a way 1949 was a special year in the history of the festivals. That year we were given a —by European standards—very strange interpretation of Shakespeare's tragedy. An American company from the State Theatre of Virginia with Robert Breen in the lead performed against grotesque, phosphorus painted sets. A good many technical resources were brought to bear and the incidental revolver shots were surprising, to say the least. Karson was responsible for the production, which undoubtedly had the appeal of unabashed originality. And Ophelia certainly had more "glamour" than

GREAT ACTORS HATCH THEM AT ELSINORE

the tragedy—and Shakespeare—to the Royal Theatre in Copenhagen in his own translation and with himself in the title role. At Elsinore, the difficult task was entrusted to an amateur, 21-year-old Lieutenant Nicolai Peter Nielsen, later a leading heroic actor at the national theatre and, with increasing corpulence, an admirable stage father.

The experiment was not repeated then. A hundred years passed before *Hamlet* was again played at Kronborg, through the initiative of the Danish Society of Authors and in a professional porduction with Nicolai Nallendam as the Prince and Bodil Ipsen as Ophelia. He was to become one of the Danish actors with most Shakespearian parts to his credit, while she was destined to be the matchless leading lady of the twentieth-century Danish theatre. The play was performed on the castle ramparts, where it has never been done since.

If Shakespeare never personally visited Kronborg (where, incidentally, he is commemorated by a sculptured relief by E. Utzon-Franck erected in 1939), his spirit has been a frequent guest there for the past ten years and more.

Annual Festival

Shortly before the last war a group of men in various walks of life decided to organize an annual Hamlet festival in the castle courtyard. They wanted the best possible productions. Foreign companies were to be called in for performances in June and July and with their help Elsinore was to find a worthy place among the festival towns of Europe.

The setting afforded an excellent chance of success. The courtyard of Frederik II's building has character. The imposing but dignified warm-grey walls form a fine background—and contrast—to the drama, which is enacted on a simple stage erected along one side.

On uncertain summer evenings the cool air may creep up from one other who has since become a "name" and a Hamlet interpreter, Alec Guiness, in the minor part of Reynaldo) are remembered less for striking individual performances than for the general impression of typically Anglo-Saxon, unaffected naturalness. Tyrone Guthrie's production was noteworthy for its artistic tightness and dramatic rhythm.

If the first company had been notable for beginners' zeal, the next, from the Berliner Staatstheater (July 1938), were practised and experienced artists. The "star" this was an outstanding, individualistic actor, Gustaf Grundgens, fascinating alike as Hamlet and as producer. His Hamlet was based on intellect and nerve, with nothing left to chance inspiration yet with no embarrassing suggestion of artiness. Although devoid of both charm and sympathy, Grundgens gave a brilliant portrayal of all the young man's changing moods. Most impressive was his sounding of the whole register of emotions in the "get-thee-to-a-nunnery" scene. Notable also were Walter Franck's Claudius and Maria Koppenhofer's Gertrude, while Marianne Hoppe (Frau Frundgens) was interesting for her deeply felt emotion. The staging was outstanding both in its imaginative designing and its theatrically effective execution.

The German guest performances took place at an exciting and historic time. Czechoslovakia was in the headlines and Lord Runciman was about to fly to Prague to mediate between the Sudeten Germans and the Czechoslovak Government.

Goring, on holiday at the same time, had chosen to try out his luxury yacht in peaceful Danish waters, and ofcourse he put in an appearance at the festival play. Enthusing over the tapestries in the banqueting hall at Kronbork, he said admonishingly jovial: "Look after them!"

A few months before war broke out "the world's best Hamlet" any other we have known.

Michael Redgrave was the third of the dramatist's fellow countrymen to impersonate the Prince of Denmark at Kronborg.

As in the first festival, it was a company from the Old Vic. On the whole, perhaps, this was the most traditional of the productions of the series—traditional in the best sense, an example of the finest English Shakespearean culture.

Redgrave's Hamlet was not in any way a pathological figure nor one of genius. His problem had none of the Freudian complications: it was a son's struggle to avenge a beloved father. There was no suggestion of "mother": everybody played [illegible] with the same object.

The most individual performance seemed to be Yvonne Mitchell's Ophelia, disturbing in its strangeness, but none the less moving.

Main Problem

The main problem from the outset has been to procure absolutely first-class performers. French companies (Jean Louis Barrault and Jean Pierre Aumont) have been considered, but language difficulties are a deterrent. The Swedish company from Norrkoping - Linkoping Municipal Theatre, which performed in 1951 with Ingmar Pallin and Ruth Kasdan in the leading parts, was not a success. Last were the Irish, the last foreign company to appear, altogether successful. They were from the Dublin Gate Theatre, with Hilton Edwards producing and [illegible] mournful, "mystic" Michael Liammore and Eithne [illegible] playing the famous pair.

"Shakespeare's parts are eagles' eggs; when actors hatch them, the eagles fly from the nest," a great critic has said.

The Kronborg festivities more than once proved the correctness of this statement, and our hope that they will continue to thrive.

SOVIET PURGES HIT ENCYCLOPEDISTS

THE continuous purges in Russia should assure life-time jobs to the authors of the "Soviet Encyclopedia" which is keeping record of "history" in the Communist orbit. But that isn't so. On the contrary.

Of the 14 original members of the Encyclopaedia staff only one is still alive, according to information reaching Western intelligence officers in Vienna.

The other 13 were "liquidated" because, quoting the official Soviet news agency Tass, "they failed to pay attention to certain changes in Russia while writing their contributions."

In other words, each member of the staff is more or less tied to the fate of the party leader he is lauding on party orders in the Encyclopaedia. If the party-leader gets purged, he suffers the same fate.

ENOUGH WORRY

Right now the author responsible for pages 22 and 23 in the fifth volume of the new edition has plenty to worry about. On the two pages, Lavrenty P. Beria is reverently called "an outstanding leader of the (Communist) Party, a member of the Soviet government and a true and close friend of Stalin."

The Russian people at present are told that Beria, the former Soviet police boss, was a "dirty renegade" and an "imperialist traitor". Again the authors of the Encyclopaedia failed to look into the future or "to pay attention to changes in Russia." The responsible writer undoubtedly will have to pay for this.

REWRITING

The reshuffle in the Encyclopaedia staff will even further delay the publishing of the new, 50-volume "Soviet Encyclopedia" of which only 18 volumes were published so far. And of the 18, Volume 5 which praises Beria's "merits" will have to be entirely rewritten.

Of the original, first "Soviet Encyclopaedia", as may as two-thirds or a total of 32 volumes had to be rewritten because of the many purges and "liquidations" in pre-war Soviet Russia.

Western observers in Vienna wonder what will be left of the new edition as the struggles for power in Russia—and with that the purges—are still going on in full swing. —*INS.*

Lili

By Eric Arthur

Jacquot looked at her unhappily for a long moment, then went out in search of Paul.

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE

LILI, a poor homeless orphan of sixteen, comes to a little French town in search of an old friend of her father's, the town baker, only to discover that the baker has died and his family has moved away. The proprietor of the store next door agrees to take her in, but when he reveals his true motive, she backs away from him in fright and is befriended by a handsome man, Marc the Magnificent, a magician who is with a carnival that is opening in the town. His two companions, puppeteers Paul Berthalet, (who walks with a limp) and Jacquot, a homely good-hearted fellow, know Marc to be a philanderer, boastful of his feminine conquests. They do not approve when Marc takes Lili back with him to the carnival and gets her a job as waitress in Monsieur Bizet's main show tent. But she is soon fired from the job for incompetence, and when Marc, who has already lost interest in her, pays her no heed she decides to take her own life. She is about to climb the ladder-pole of the Death-Defying Dive when a voice stops her: the voice of Carrot-Top, a puppet, who engages her in conversation and shows a remarkable understanding of her problems. He is joined by other puppets, Marguerite, Reynardo the fox, and the Giant, each one of whom Lili takes to her heart, unaware that the voice and spirit of these puppets is the voice and spirit of the somber-faced Paul, who has fallen in love with her. Jacquot and Paul take Lili on as part of their show, using her in unrehearsed performances with the puppets. They meet with tremendous success. Paul falls more and more in love with Lili, but knowing she is infatuated with Marc, cannot express himself. Lili's world tumbles when she learns that Marc is leaving the carnival.

IN Marc's trailer three days later Rosalie, busy packing, believed Marc. She insisted she would announce to the world that she was his wife. The act was well enough established, she was tired of having other women make plays for him.

She intended from this time on to wear her wedding band, she announced, displaying it on her finger. She went to a drawer and took out a second wedding ring which she handed to Marc.

"And here's yours. Wear it," she commanded.

Accustomed and impervious to her carping, Marc tossed the ring casually in the pocket of his shirt and went outside. As he passed Paul's trailer, Lili, inside, saw him and poked her head out the little window.

"Hello," she said, and innocently invited him in for a cup of coffee.

Marc became aware for the first time that Lili had blossomed into a fresh lovely young lady. He saw, too, that she would make a ready and willing victim. Gently but insistently, he pulled her down on the couch and brought his face close to hers. At that moment Paul entered the trailer. His face remained expressionless.

"I dropped in to see if you'd like to buy my trailer," Marc said, sitting up. "I shan't need it any more."

When he was gone Paul turned savagely on Lili. "You know what you are, don't you?" he told her, his face tight with repressed anger and bitterness. "You're an amateur, an understudy, a poor man's version. But don't be discouraged. You'll get there."

Anguished, Lili turned away from him and flung herself face down on the couch, sobbing. As she cried, her hand reached out and came upon something small and round and hard. It was Marc's wedding ring.

●

A SHORT time later when Marc and Rosalie were seated in their car bidding the carnival folk around them goodbye, Lili, her eyes wet with tears, sat up and glanced out the window. She looked at the ring in her hand, and then out at Marc. She had to clear something up in her own mind. Quickly se got up and went outside. Marc's car was already in motion, moving past the trailer. As she ran to catch up with it, Paul grabbed her arm and stopped her. She tried to free herself. There was something important about the wedding ring that she had to know. "Marc....Marc," she called, but Paul held her. When she struggled to pull her arm free Paul struck her a sharp blow across the face. Startled and shocked, she looked at him with wide, unbelieving eyes. Abruptly, he turned and limped off.

●

LILI went back into the trailer and got out her battered old suitcase. As she was packing her belongings Jacquot appeared in the curtained doorway.

"What are you doing?" he asked.

"Leaving."

"What's he done now?" When she didn't reply he asked, "Where are you going?"

"I don't know. I don't care."

Jacquot looked at her unhappily for a long moment, then went out in search of Paul.

In Monsieur Bizet's show tent, as Paul sat brooding into the drink before him, he was approached by two distinguished-looking men who introduced themselves as Monsieur Tonit and Monsieur Erique, representatives of the Folies Bergere. They recognized Paul as a former dancer whom they had greatly admired.

"I went into the army," Paul explained bitterly. "Afterwards, I preferred the fresh air of carnivals."

"You've hit on a great idea," Erique told him. "This combination of the live figure with the puppets. We can't decide whether the girl's a superb actress or you're a Svengali."

"Neither," Paul answered. "She's like a little bell that gives off a true sound no matter how you strike it. Because she is, in herself, so completely good and pure and true." He spoke without thinking, automatically, as if he had known it for a long time. It was the truth of what he believed, despite the things he said to hurt Lili in moments when he, himself was hurt. "We've established a basic formula," he said, "and within that framework we make it up as we go along, depending on the mood she's in or the mood we can evoke in her."

Jacquot came up to the table and Paul introduced him to the two men as his associates. Monsieur Tonit offered them a contract with the Folies Bergere, but Jacquot his eyes anxiously seeking out Paul's, said they would have to think it over.

"By all means talk it over between you," Monsieur Tonit said. He and his companion got up to leave, and Paul also got to his feet. As he escorted them to the exit they became aware of his limp.

"We didn't know," Tonit said apologetically, indicating Paul's leg.

"A dancer grows conscious of his body," Paul said, "and when it will no longer do what he wants it to do he can grow to hate it. I hid mine behind the curtain of a puppet stage."

"Your new career will outstrip anything you could have done as a dancer," Tonit smiled, and Paul, deeply moved, thanked him.

After the two visitors had gone Jacquot told Paul that Lili was leaving. "What did you do to her?" he asked.

"Kept her from making a fool of herself," Paul said guiltily. "The child's an idiot."

"She's not an idiot and she's not a child any more," Jacquot said.

"What do we do now?" Paul asked, uncomfortably.

"You figure it out," Jacquot said, and he turned away.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

When she struggled to pull her arm free Paul struck her a sharp blow across the face.

Merle Oberon Tells Of The Ball Of The Century

SCREEN star Merle Oberon was among the 2,500 guests at the "BALL OF THE CENTURY" given by the Marquis De Cuevas at the Chiberta Golf Club near the French Resort City of Biarritz a few days ago.

She gives her impressions of the fabulous 18th century party in the following dispatch.

BIARRITZ, FRANCE.

THE Marquis De Cuevas' 18th Century Ball was one of those dreams that came true.

For a few hours the clock was turned back 200 years and we were transported magically to a delicious, rustic setting, made real by the presence of cows, sheep and goats, all gaily festooned.

In the background was a pear shaped lake, over which beautiful ballerines of the Marquis Grand Ballet floated and later danced to the music of Tchaikowsky.

The wine flowed out of country barrels and suckling pigs were part of the beautiful buffet organized by Prince Alex Obolensky.

The Marquis, in flowing red robe and white wig, received his guests on a stand surrounded by his family, the British Ambassador's wife, Lady Harvey and Princess Sixte De Bourbon Parma.

Later he took his place on the big stage in a magnificent costume designed by Pierre Balmain, surrounded by "THE FOUR SEASONS."

Rode A Donkey

Elsa Maxwell made an unforgettable entrance. She sat on a donkey, attired as Don Quixote's Squire, Sancho Panza, and waved a sword at a small windmill as she mounted the stage.

Accompanying her was Martin Montis, who was dressed as Don Quixote.

Lady Ashley Gable made another beautiful entrance, her gown and head one mass of fresh flowers, representing "FLORA."

The Duke and Duchess of Argyl, Mrs. Norman Winston, and Valerian Rybar, young and talented American artist who helped create the fabulous setting, were in the group which portrayed "Angels and Devils of Versailles."

The other guests gasped when Zizi Jean Maira, the famous dancer, rode in on a camel entirely covered with fake diamonds.

The guests had a good laugh when I arrived as "Queen Titania", accompanied by my dancing monkey, portrayed by Count Responi.

Bullfighter Too

One of the most attractive groups was composed of the Spanish Shepherds, headed by the celebrated bullfighter Luis Miguel Dominguin and the lovely American-born Countess De Quintanilla.

Annabelia never looked more beautiful as she danced the 'Fragonard" sketch.

The Duke de Brissac, wearing a costume of his famous ancestor, was in a group of 40 French aristocrats.

The most spell-binding of all, however, was the large group headed by fashion designer Pierre Balmain which represented life in the French Caribbean colonies.

Feast Of Costume

There were so many beautiful women and so many dazzling costumes, that I wish the ball could have lasted a week so I could have studied each with care.

Among some of the others that probably will be remembered best were those worn by Pamela Churchill, the Duke of Alba's daughter, the Duchess of Montoro, Mrs. Jack McLean, Jessie Woolworth Donhaue, Mrs. William C. Breed, Princess Luisa Aldo Brandini, Princess Colonna and the Countess of Crespi.

Policemen on the grounds, looking handsome in their period costumes, had an immensely difficult time directing traffic.

The guests sat on rustic benches placed in three tiers facing the lake.

The Marquis said he had ordered 1,500 bottles of champagne for the party.

A symphony orchestra and two jazz bands were hidden in his massed shrubs.

The party was given to revive interest in Biarritz and surrounding basque country as a resort area.

To give employment to as many as possible, the Marquis employed workers from all over the province.

The Mayor of Bordeaux and other Mayors congratulated and thanked the Marquis for bringing employment to the region. I.N.S.

BRAIN-WASHING FOR HUSBANDS

China's Revolution Liberates Women

By Nicholas Read-Collins

NEW OUTLOOK ON LIFE

Prize photo of a bonny baby of Mao's China.

THERE is in the repertoire of the Chinese Shiaoshing opera a much-loved play, named "Lian Shah-Po and Chu Ying-tai" after its hero and heroine. The story, a thousand year old, still has universal and evergreen appeal. It is the tragedy of a handsome student who, frustrated in love for a petty official's daughter, dies of a broken heart.

The story of Lian Shap-po is the story of parental tyranny and decadent Confucian ritual. Once the scholar's daughter is forced to wed a rich and repulsive suitor, the audience knows tragedy is near. For this is a true to life play. The heroine is killed by lightning at the grave of her lover, and the unhappy cycle is complete. As the curtain falls, a narrator sings:

"But after death they were united,
They were created
Two butterflies."

with a climax of musical clappers and gongs, two richly brocaded spirits float on the stage, and with trembling wings fade backstage. The dramatised escape from reality sometimes gave a little cheer to the victims of feudal marriage customs. But the play owes its current appeal to recent legal in the pattern of Chinese married life.

NEW PATTERN OF MARRIAGES

Up to 1949, arranged, as distinct from love marriages were the rule in China. For centuries Chinese family life has been governed by the rigidity of Confusian etiquette—known as Li—and the feudal stratification of society. The new Marriage Laws give young people freedom to mary as they please whatever the views of their parents. Couples living together unhappily because of forced marriage can now petition for divorce. In the past, it was customary only for the husband to seek divorce; now both parties may. In addition, widows have become free to re-marry. Arranged marriage was but one extension of Chinese feudalism into 20th century life.

Formerly the general status of women was never above complete domestic servitude. Now the New Marriage Law gives women legal equality with men and many unprecedented rights. From the Western viewpoint, the new law is specially notable for the recognition it gives (for the first time in China) to the European concept of romantic love. The apparent lack of any emotion which a foreigner could identify with love in Eastern domestic life has often puzzled the western traveller. But the Chinese, and the Japanese too, have often been equally mystified by the difficulties that seem to beset a Westerner anxious to wed. They ask, "Why is it that even your best literature has love and marriage as its most common theme?"

The arranged marriage, of course, denied children the adventure of courtship and the pangs of calf-love, but, even if they existed, statistics could not reveal the physical suffering, incompatibly and psychological maladjustment (especially among women) caused by arbitrary marriage.

To the Chinese, and in Asia as a whole, the sensual aspect of romantic love is not an idealised topic. The gratification of sensual urges (for example, kissing in public) is held to be vulgar and even immoral.

In particular, a Western film kiss reveals to the Asian a lack of refinement. The main reason for this lies in the Confusian dogma that the function of marriage is the provision of sons to perform funeral and ancestral rites.

The dutiful son, who is well trained in filial piety, marries because of his obligation to his parents. Custom dictates that he may not love his wife more than his mother. A display of affection to his wife therefore —even by helping her to alight from a train—indicates that he is giving way to his own egoistic self-satisfaction. Free choice in marriage is the epitome of waywardness and ingratitude.

CONFUSIAN ETHICS

In society where Confusian ethics prevail—China, Korea and Japan—erotic love does not lead to marriage.

The Geisha house of the concubine's apartment is the venue for the satisfaction, and display of passion. While the erotic literature and language of China and Japan shows that prudery has no place in the national character, the Oriental love scene was dramatised with much formality before the Hollywood clinch invaded Asia.

The quarter moon, trilling crickets, fireflies hovering at the lakeside was the appropriate setting; then over the bamboo screen which conceals the lovers is thrown the woman's kimono.....the man's follows...and the curtain falls. Ignorance of a rigidly enforced Confucian code for female behaviour led to some ugly incidents in the first weeks of the American occupation of South Korea. The wolf whistle easy eye and crusher technique of G. I. outraged Korean sense of decency, and many an attempt at fraternisation ended with a G.I. being castrated in a Fusan alley.

DIVORCE COURTS FULL

Chinese women have needed no persuasion to claim freedom provided by the Marriage Law. Divorce Courts have full lists, and are daily witness to the realisation of equality between the sexes—an aim already given economic basis in equal pay for equal work. Divorce Court proceedings since 1950 serve to advertise the degradation and immorality which reached a peak with the economic collapse of the Kuomintang. One case I heard concerned a landlord who each year at spring sowing promised his daughter in marriage to a certain young peasant. The latter worked hard to please his father-in-law, and for a short time lived with his "wife". When the heavy work was over the farmer ended the arrangement. This went on for years, and the girl's health was ruined by syphilis.

INFANTICIDE

Infanticide, which in rural China meant the murder of girl children, becomes a punishable offence under the new laws. During recent travel in the Chinese countryside I no longer saw, as I had in the war years, small bodies floating in the canals or corpses being nosed by hungry dogs on refuse dumps. In the recent past infanticide reached such proportions that polyandry was common in areas where the men outnumbered women

(Continued on page 19, col. 1)

MOON-STONES

Take it easy. This is a thesis, not a comic strip. Go slow as you read. You will be a far, far better man than you were when you started.

What are "Moon-stones"? Don't reach for your Fowler, because that will be of no use to you. Fowler defines "Moon-stones" as Feldspar of pearly appearance." And then you have to find out what "feldspar" may possibly mean. Which means more exercise. I confess I do not know myself what the thing means.

It does not matter anyway, for the "moon-stone" I wish to talk about has nothing to do with Fowler or feldspar. I am talking about the Moon-stones of Allahabad, also known as "Pathar Chowth." I am sure the thing is now quite clear to you,—as clear as mud,—but just in case it isn't, I shall explain.

I read all about it in one of the dailies of Delhi which I have got to read every morning, — come hail, come snow, come earthquakes,—to keep my job. The paper shall remain nameless,—again, to keep the wolf from the door,—but I can say this. It is one which does not mention anything about its circulation on the front page.

This is what it says:

"Lucknow, September 15. Citizens of Allahabad have complained to the State Government against the 'irreligious' contents of an order promulgated by the City Magistrate on September 11, under Section 144 Cr.P.C.

"The order which was issued 'for the preservation of public peace and order and for the protection of public property' prohibited stone throwing on the 'so-called Pathar Chowth.' It was the use of the expression that inflamed local sentiment and the district authorities were accused of slighting a religious occasion.

"Pathar Chowth literally means stones-and-the-four-day-old-moon. According to the lore, if anybody sees the moon at this time, it would bring him bad luck. One prescribed remedy is to pick up a stone and hurl it at the nearest stranger who is expected to retaliate with abuse. The invective, the more welcome if more stinging, is regarded as a sure cure for the evils cast by the young moon.

"Unfortunately, pathar chowth has tended to become a free-for-all and in Banaras serious casualties —even death—occur every year."

The U.P. Government has turned the request down and is holding on to the interdict. It is all most unfortunate,—for the U.P. Government is, of course, hopelessly in the wrong. What does the U.P. Government know of the intrinsic value of "stones",—whether you throw one at a stranger or wear it on your middle finger to revive Love's Young Dream?

The latest report, however, is that the affair is fast approaching a stalemate. Probably, the agitation will shortly simmer down. I will tell you how this has been brought about, but before I do so, tell me what do you think of this thing Temper?

If you have been a good reader of this fortnightly tripe, you would know my views on the subject. I have always held that Temper is the one thing which one should never control. The only thing to do with Temper is to lose it, —so that somebody else may pick it up.

I know Dale Carnegie will not agree with me. But then, Dale Carnegie is not a Doctor. Nor am I, but what has that got to do with it? One can speak as a Doctor even if one hasn't got a string of letters tagged to his name, can't one? Anyway, I am speaking as a Doctor. Carnegie never *said* that he spoke as a Doctor, did he? Well, there you are.

What is the cause of the influx in the cases of B.P. that you hear about? B.P., that is, Blood Pressure? You never thought about it. I did. It is all due to this foolish shibboleth of "controlling" your temper. Take a census of the sufferers. You will find that almost all of them are quiet, inoffensive people who never lost their temper in their lives.

In other words, they go about carrying a volcano under their waistband,—for years and years, —and then, one fine morning,—Bingo!....and likewise, Bang! Bang!,—it bursts,—and then,—"the boy! Ah, where is he?" I have known hundreds of cases like that.

On the other hand, I have also known men who have always kept the safety-valve open and thereby saved themselves for donkey's years. That is, they have called a spade a spade,—with all the garnishings suited to the course,—and lived a life utterly untouched by such a thing as B.P. A life of sheer joy, and sunshine, and laughter.

I cannot help remembering one of my grand-uncles in this context. This man threw stones. I will tell you how and when he threw stones.

This grand-uncle of mine had a son, and the boy had an inborn loathing for Arithmetic. Even up to the age of 14, two and two always made thirty-five to this boy. The father did not, as a rule, keep an eye on the boy's growth but occasionally, when there was no head to crack in the neighbourhood, he would take the youngster through his sums.

I happened to be present at one of the seances between father and son. It was most painful. *"How much do eight and twenty make?"* Quick as lightning came the reply: *"NINE!" "Five and seven?" "Forty-four!" "Three and two?" "Twenty-seven!"* The fellow had absolutely no doubt about the accuracy of his replies, and was quicker that Ramanujam in spitting them out.

And then the father stopped speaking. He wrenched a bough off a nearby tree and with it went on doing things to the boy which must remain unspoken. At the end, he picked the boy up and threw him into the pond on the bank whereof the catechism was being held. But that was not all.

After the boy was well and truly in the drink, the father went on picking up pebbles from the ground and hurling them at the boy to prevent him swimming back to safety. And he was laughing....laughing at the fun. We rescued the boy just in time. The father lived to eighty-five,—a life of sheer joy and laughter, —and sunshine.

Why have I brought all this in? I have brought it in to show the reverse of the medal,—how I worked at Allahabad.

I spoke about Carnegie. It would seem that this man has managed to secure quite a good market for his stuff,—full of men and women who control their temper. Mark what happened.

The first case of the series went this way. The man had seen the moon on the fourth day and dutifully got a stone. True to the Shastras, he had picked out a stranger and thrown it at him —and then waited for the anathema to come.—the abuse. But none came.

The victim thought that the stone had missed and threw another. It was a sure hit this time,—and yet no abuse. Then he went up to the stranger and asked him what he meant by not acting up to the Shastras? Why did he not abuse him? Did he mean to be hit with stones and do nothing about it? The other fellow assured him that was exactly what he proposed to do. But note this. He was sputtering in the mouth even as he spoke.

Within two days, both were down. Down with mild strokes of apoplexy. And within the same two days, six other cases of the same kind were reported. Stones being hurled,—but no abuse. Temper had been controlled but the Pathar was having a field day at Allahabad all over.

Personally, I would rather walk the steps of my grand-uncle than in those of Dale Carnegie. The only thing to do with Temper is to loosen it,—to lose it,—for the other fellow to pick it up. That is, if you are not in a hurry to blow up. I am not.

PATTER: By Asude

THE following chapters tell the true story of the four American World War II chaplains who gave up their lifebelts to soldiers and went down with their troopship in the North Atlantic in February 1943. Here is the story of the beginning of the Dorchester's voyage.

THE freighter rose and fell sluggish at her pier, her spring lines alternately slack and tight. In the darkness beneath the flooring, down at the water line of the rusty ship, there was the slap of the waves against her sides and against the pilings—one of the loneliest sounds that can haunt man's ears.

Floodlamps turned the night into a garish noon, full of shadows and the sound of winches, of screeching cranes and booms and of the shuffling cadence of weary troops, keeping step out of habit rather than from conscious desire.

One of the shadows the light didn't reach hung near the stern of the freighter, almost obliterating her name—the DORCHESTER — but neither the glare of the light nor the kindness of the shadows could hide the fact that the vessel was old, and small, and probably slow—or that she would undoubtedly pitch and roll even in good weather, and would yaw crazily in heavy seas.

Soldiers climbing the gangplank looked at the DORCHESTER in dismay. She was devoid of class. Whatever dignity she was to possess would have to go aboard her in the hearts and breasts of the soldiers using her as a ferry to the bloody fields of war. She had none of her own.

She was listed with Lloyds' at 5,000 tons and the symbols in the Register, when translated, meant that she was just another workhouse of the sea, intended to carry slow cargo in her holds. Only the exigencies of total war had forced her transformation into a troopship.

On this night in January 1943, she was being loaded with U. S. troops at an American Atlantic port, her destination hidden in an envelope of secret orders, the seal of which would stay unbroken until she had lumbered into position in a convoy, hours out of sight of land.

Each man, his duffel bag on his shoulder, had to break step as he reached the gangplank.

Historians could speak of this contrivance in later years as a bridge to man's victory against the forces of totalitarian evil. It was a narrow, unstable link between the known and the unknown, between the safety of the shore and home and the awful dangers of the sea.

Each man, tired and cold as he was that January night, must have thought about it as he plodded up the incline and stepped upon the steel plates of the freighter's deck.

There were humble soldiers and equally humble officers who made the crossing from the pier to the DORCHESTER. A nameless fear quickened the pulse of every one of them, whether they spoke of it or not.

Among their number, carrying duffel bags like the rest, but without the reassuring strength that comes from rifle or sidearms, walked four U.S. Army chaplains. Their names —Fox, Goode, Poling and Washington—told nothing.

On that night in January 1943, destiny was curtained off completely. One by one, the chaplains stepped aboard the freighter, never dreaming the plank was also a gangplank to everlasting glory.

Bleak Faces

Fox was a Methodist, called to duty from a snowbound parish in the notheastern State of Vermont. Poling, another Protestant, had quit a comfortable existence in the eastern State of New York. Goode, a Jewish Rabbi born in Brooklyn, New York, was fresh from a synagogue in the nearby State of Pennsylvania. Washington, the man with the odd name, was a Catholic priest born and bred in the industrial State of New Jersey.

They shared a cabin on the DORCHESTER — a cabin in name only, not much different from the sleeping quarters of the enlisted men—dreary, airless and heavy with the stench of fuel oil and bilge slop.

Fox had gone overseas in World War I—that time as a fighting man.

'I've been through this before", he said, stowing away his belongings to save space in the cramped room. "I'm a pretty god sailor, but when I crossed before I was't responsible for anyone but myself."

Soldiers tramped through the companionway outside. The sound that grew out of the process of packing hundreds of men into narrow confines almost drowned out Father Washington's words.

"At least you've been to sea", he laughed. "I can't swim well enough to paddle across a duck pond. How about you, Alex?"

Rabbi Goode thrust his hands out. The other chaplains saw that his fingers were crossed and they guffawed.

"The way I see it", said Goode, "is this. We'll be so busy with the men we won't have time to think of ourselves. Let's go topside for a minute. Maybe we aren't handsome, but if they catch us there smiling as they come aboard maybe it will help them along a bit".

So they went up. The men's faces coming aboard were bleak as only fighting men's faces can be, leaving for overseas. They could only guess at the future.

The chaplains, however, knew they were bound for Greenland...the ice-covered, glacier-tortured end of the world.

As preachers and as ministers to the sick of heart and body, the chapains knew what life in a hurriedly thrown together outpost on the Greenland coast could be. Worse than the front. There would be bitter cold, nights and days when the sun could be only a memory, far below the horizon, and there would be the monotony and the boredom and the bitterness and the grousing and the endlessness of time unsweetened by the music of a woman's voice.

Fox and Poling and Goode knew this better than the priest, since each had left a wife behind, but Father Washington understood well enough the heavy duty that lay on all four if they were to make life a little more bearable for the soldiers coming over the side.

Somehow the men were settled. Their bags and gear were stacked from deck to deck, almost from bulkhead to bulkhead. Tin helmets hung from every projection or were suspended by their straps from the bunks. They swung and rocked with every movement of the ship, and if a man watched them long enough he came

Francis B. Thornton, the author of "Sea of Glory"

to know the overpowering grip of nausea.

Life Jackets

Over the ship's loudspeakers came word that when the DORCHESTER put out to sea the soldiers were to wear or carry their life jackets with them day and night. Men looked at one another in silent dread, and their hands reached out to feel the strange garments; fat, puffy and silly with their little red lights on the back.

AT 06-00 the next morning the DORCHESTER cast off her lines and headed out to sea. She was slow-footed and moved awkwardly from swell to swell.

She had a way of sliding from a crest into the trough of the next wave as though hopelessly tired, and even in moderate seas she took too much green water over her bow. Her superstructure became coated with ice and her entrusted lines slapped loudly against the booms and king posts.

At Point Option—the preselected rendezvous off the Massachusetts coast—the DORCHESTER found herself the seventh and last ship of a small convoy. If she had had two or three more knots in her she might have been the Lucky Seventh. As she didn't she was placed smack in the middle of the convoy, much to the shame of her crew and the joy of her troops.

Nazi U-Boats

In January of 1943 the North Atlantic was perhaps the bitterest battleground of all the fronts of World War II. Allied shipping, under unceasing attack by Nazi U-boats, was being sunk constantly. Men-of-war and planes to combat the submarines were still in perilously short supply. For such as the lumbering DORCHESTER and her sisters there were only a few US Coast Guard cutters, refitted yachts and other make-do craft.

The soldiers, watching the DORCHESTER take station that first morning out, saw that three Coast Guard cutters were their only escort.

On board the freighter the naval gun crew sensed their responsibility and stood to their weapon day and night. The same thing was happening on hundreds of other ships that same hour and the fact that it was almost a pitiful gesture of defiance against underwater marauders that could go faster submerged than the old ships themselves could do didn't change the situation a whit.

The DORCHESTER slugged it out against high winds and heavy waves. Day became night and night became day again as the little convoy followed the course to Greenland, well off the headlands of Maine and the ominous, snow-scarfed coast of Canada.

Each morning the men were hustled above decks to go through lifeboat drill and they found themselves cursing the cold that numbered their fingers and frosted their faces. Most of them went below gladly, retreating to the warmth and its accompanying foul odors.

The days were bad enough, but the nights were empty voids of terror for many of the soldiers. Small lights in the holds, casting their eerie blue brightness, were no compensation for the blackness that enshrouded the whole convoy. Dangers that could be see were bad enough. Those that couldn't were like icy fingers on a man's lungs. And always there was the pitching and the rolling and the crazy yawing of the freighter, and the endless creaking of the deck girders and the bulkheads.

There were some hardier men among them, some few accustomed to the sea and others gifted with a resilience they hadn't guessed at. Some went to divine services and others didn't but the four chaplains noticed that the farther the DORCHESTER sailed from home the higher fas the attendance.

The men noticed something too, as the days wore on. They couldn't help seeing that the four chaplains were all men.

Chaplain Fox, the oldest, had been a fighting man. On his dress tunic he wore the ribbon of the Silver Star, awarded for gallantry somewhere between St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne in World War I. He knew and understood men. He had complained about Army life when young himself. He knew how to dull the edge of that bitterness now that he was a minister.

Army Life

Goode, Poling and Washington were younger, but as they moved about the men, passing out magazines, papers, and an occasional pill for seasickness, or bandying jokes and stories with the soldiers they showed they had an inner maturity that gave them strength.

Poling liked a joke and his guffaws could be heard a long way as he went about his chores. He not only kidded the perpetual gripers among the soldiers but he kidded his fellow chaplains and the troops loved him for it.

Goode and Washington were a little more serious, perhaps, and a little quieter, but when a man was troubled and spiritually uneasy they were quick to say the word that gave support and fresh assurance.

If anyone had taken a poll, the vote among the soldiers, sick, worried and disillusioned, would have proved their conviction that while the four chaplains — the two Protestants, the Catholic and the Jew — were men of God, they were first of all real men.

Their daily chores didn't leave much room for planning work in Greenland but when the four chaplains had a chance they talked about what they could do to make life more bearable at that barren outpost.

Father Washington, an outstanding athlete in high (secondary) school and at the seminary, planned a broad sports programme.

"You'll never have to end a game because of darkness in the summer," laughed Rabbi Goode. "The sun doesn't set for months."

As the DORCHESTER and her companions zig-zagged along at their maddening pace, they saw that the Coast Guard cutters formed a pitifully thin screen. One usually went ahead, one stayed astern and the other circled or backed and filled wherever it seemed it could do the must good.

Twice they passed through patches still heavy with the reek of bunker oil, and once they saw the flotsam and jetsam of sudden death in the North Atlantic. A shattered lifeboat, an oil drum and empty life rafts floated by in a terrifying tableau of tragedy.

The soldiers on deck looked at the evidence of war's bitterness and found themselves swallowing with difficulty. The chaplains were there and saw it too. Because they were men first and chaplains second, they too knew the sudden clutch of terror.

Open Grave

A minister of God can coach himself to look upon Death with some modicum of faith and resignation. Goode, Fox, Washington and Poling had watched terror come to many a person's eyes as death approached. They had spoken the words that must be spoken in many a saddened home and by many an open grave.

But here on the storm-tortured sea, a thousand miles from anywhere, they found that they too were thinking of loved ones at home, asking themselves questions for which they knew the answers far too well.

Increasingly they spoke to one another of childhood days, of family memories and of the joys that had been shattered by the coming of war. They never ceased in their efforts to cheer the men or to make each day at sea a little easier to live through, but the future and its secrets were always there, just at the back of the mind.

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Sculptured Album

Talking of heads, when his daughter Doris was one year old, Mr. Wilhelm Husgen, a Munich sculptor, modelled her head in plastic. On her second birthday he made a second model. She is now thirty-one, and in the sculptor's house are thirty-one models of Doris's head.

He says this kind of "family album" is much better than the usual series of photographs. It enables him and his wife to see every day how their daughter has grown from a baby to an attractive young woman.

talking of BOOKS

DRAMATIC CHORUS AND SOLILOQUY

Experimental Approach In Faulkners' Novels

INTRUDER IN THE DUST by William Faulkner (A Signet book published by the New American Library).

SANCTUARY by William Faulkner (Penguin Book—Price 2s).

THE WILD PALMS by William Faulkner (Signet No. 659).

THE OLD MAN by William Faulkner (Signet No. 692).

ENGLAND is supreme in the novel because her authors have reflected the provincial life of every shire in the kingdom. The outstanding American novel of today is likewise regional. Ernest Hemingway, William Faulkner, Sinclair Lewis, John P. Marquand and John Steinbeck are the literary heroes who have made their contributions to a fast changing scene. Perhaps the most compelling of them is William Faulkner. His genius lies in having found Universality in Provincialism.

His novels which, as one critic said "have the quality of being lived, absorbed, remembered rather than merely observed", form an interconnected pattern all their own. This pattern is based on what he sees in Oxford, Mississippi or remembers from his childhood, on scraps of family tradition, on kitchen dialogues, on Saturday afternoon gossip, on stories told by men in overalls squatting on their heels and on all the sources familiar to a small town Mississippi boy. The whole of it is elaborated and given life by his emotions, until the figures become symbols of the Old South, of war and reconstruction, of commerce and industry destroying the standards of the past.

BETWEEN TWO WORLDS

For this task Faulkner was equipped both by talent and background. Born in New Albany, Mississippi in 1897 and descended from wealthy planters ruined by the civil war, he has spent most of his life in and around Oxford. After leaving the high school he worked for a time in his grandfather's bank. During World War I, he served as a lieutenant in the Royal Air Force, later returned to his family home at Oxford. Here he attended the University of Mississippi desultorily and made his living at odd jobs as painter, paper hanger, carpenter, coal heaver, and newspaper hound. Faulkner had little of formal education, travelled and mingled less with the literary crowd than any of his writing contemporaries. Out of his experiences were born his great novels, The Unvanquished, Sartoris, Absalom Absalom. The Sound and the Fury, Light in August, As I Lay Dying and Sanctuary.

They all dramatise the inevitable universal conflict between two contrasting worlds, between traditionalism and the anti-traditional modern world in which it is immersed. On one side of the conflict there are the Sartorises, recognisable human beings who act traditionally; on the other side the Snopes, landless poor whites typified by the horse-trader Ab Snopes, who has no ethical code, and in the crisis brought about by the war, makes use of the Sartorises for his own advantage. The Snopes, world does more than oppose the Sartoris world—it weakens them internally, makes them self-conscious, queer, psychologically tortured, and they bring about their own doom. Typical of them is young Bayard Sartoris who is so disillusioned.

The conflict reaches its most dramatic and final intensity in Faulkner's most widely discussed novel, superb as a whole, The Sound and the Fury.

Quentin Compson represents all that is left of the Sartoris tradition. The rest of his family have all succumbed entirely to the Snopes world. His world is peopled with baffled, outraged ghosts and he is one of them. The final blow comes when he discovers that his sister Candace has been giving herself to the town boys of Jefferson, Mississippi, and is pregnant. He attempts to change the situation by telling their father that he has commited incest with her. Says he, "It was to isolate her out of the loud world so that it would have to flee us of necessity." The loud world is the Snopes world with which the house has become infected. But because Quentin's own moral code is no longer vital he fails and ends in a kind of escapism by killing himself to escape consciousness.

SOCIAL MISFITS

Faulkner's subsequent novels of contemporary Southern life continue the legend into a period that he regards as one of moral confusion and social decay. The Snopes are victorious—as a price of their victory they have to serve the mechanised civilisation of the north and end by corrupting the whole Southern nation. Sanctuary, the most popular and the most violent of his novels, depicts the author's sense of despair at this situation. The book is almost an allegory presenting a group of social misfits and outcasts whose fates become entangle in a pitiful miscarriage of injustice. Corrupted Southern womanhood in the person of Temple Drake, a young college student, falls into the clutches of Popeye, a dark sinister mentally deformed character, product of a criminal environment representing the mechanical civilisation that has ruined the South. Popeye commits a violent murder for which Goodwin (poor white trash) is accused. Horace Benbow, the lawyer, scion of the old ruling class tries vainly to defend Goodwin but Temple is so hopelessly corrupted that she wilfully sees the poor man convicted and lynched. In an ironical end, Popeye submits with pleasure to his own destruction for a crime he has not committed. In the light of this no perceptive reader can term Sanctuary a mere lurid tale of violence as it has often been called.

Faulkner's intense concern with the future of the Deep South revolves not only round the Whites but the Black World too, which almost surrounds the White World.

He accepts the Negro because it is hardly possible to do otherwise in a South which he demands should not be just a geographical section and an accent but a family unit. His earlier work presented the cause of the Negro with sympathy and interest, but with Intruder in the Dust published in 1948, Faulkner's first novel in eight years and essentially a modern novel of ideas—he made his first real eloquent plea to the South to expiate its crimes against the Negro before Outlanders with the highest of motives and intentions tried to accomplish this by using federal laws and federal police. The bare situation of the novel is brilliant and old Negro Lucas Beauchamp, a man apart, not arrogant, not scornful, just intractable and composed, pretends to be a murderer, wants to be innocently lynched to add his own blood to the South's dishonour, as his last act of contempt for his oppressors. He is not successful because of the intense need of several white people to prevent his martyrdom — not only in Lucas' private interest but in their own interest as white men who already have more shame than they can bear. Lucas or the mass Negro has at last conquered the South by giving the white man an endurable burden of guilt. "Lucas Beauchamp, once the slave of any white man within range of whose notice he happened to come, not tyrant over the whole country's white conscience."

NEGRO TRIUMPHS

The entire situation as seen through the eyes of a sixteen-year-old boy and his disinterested uncle, Govin Stevans, has great subtlety. The boy has been haunted for years by the feeling that he is in debt to Lucas. By proving the Negro's innocence he hopes to reassert his position and again he is defeated by Lucas insisting on paying his uncle for his services. The Negro is triumphant again. Faulkner acknowledges his moral victory over the South, yields and desires his total civic equality. "Someday Lucas Beauchamp will vote anywhen and anywhere a white man can and send his children to the same school anywhere the white man's children go and travel anywhere the white man travels as the white man does it".

Faulkner's most obvious contribution to twentieth century literature is his experimental approach to the novel as form.

His narrative technique, though often intricate and perplexing, is masterly and he has more than once shown himself to be the master of the stream of consciousness method. 'As I Lay Dying' which stands a little apart from his other works is one of these remarkable experiments in form. It is the story of the death and burial of Addy Bundren, wife of Anse Bundren, a poor white farmer and the mother of his four children. The story is told through the reporting of streams of consciousness. The thoughts of each character are recorded in short chapters as the coffin is built before the mother dies and as the family carries her to the burial place she has chosen some miles away. The problems that face them are elementary—no obstacle can prevent the burial and all that nature or men can oppose is overcome.

DREGS OF SOCIETY

His critics have often accused Faulkner of being abnormally fond of morons, idiots, perverts and nymphomaniacs. Perhaps he has stirred up too much the dregs of life to which the South has frequently closed her eyes, perhaps he has too violently snatched the mask from the face of the Southern gentleman. But one thing is certain. Faulkner has interpreted his characters with a cosmopolitan insight and sympathy which has made them vivid persons.

He has taken the aristocratic Southerner from a lofty pedestal and placed him close to the earth. He has given feeling and utterance to the down trodden Negro and the inarticulate poor white.

Moreover he has a brooding love for the land where his characters are born and reared "for the South for which God has done so much, with woods for game and streams for fish and deep rich soils for seed and lush springs to sprout it".

If one thing is more outstanding than another about Faulkner's works it is the very peculiar style which he insists upon having. He can write straightforwardly enough in some of his novels and in the best of his short stories but he invariably does get back to that peculiar involved style of his. It is an effort on Faulkner's part to make the reader "go to' work," his reward being that "there is a meaning to be extracted. "His sentences are overelaborated—trailing clauses one after another, in apposition or with little connection, parenthesis after parenthesis. Take for example the opening of the 'Wild Palms', Faulkner's latest novel. "Because he had been born here on this coast though not in this house but in the other, the residence in town and had lived here all his life including the four years at the State University's medical school and the two years as an intern in New Orleans where (a thick man even when young, with thick soft woman's hands, who should never have been a doctor at all, who even after the six more or less metropolitan years looked out from a provincial and insulated amazement at his classmates and fellows, the lean young men swaggering in the drill jackets on which to him they wore the myriad anonymous faces of the probationer nurses with a ruthless and assured braggadocio like decorations like flower trophies) he had sickened for it." What is one to say of this sentence?

Yet side by side with this highly interpretative style there exists in all his work a realistic colloquialism expressing lively dialogue that any playwright might envy. In fact in the colloquial vein Faulkner's brilliance is unsurpassed in contemporary American fiction. His characters give fullest expression to the narrative meaning and he endows each of them with precise diction and fluency. He often makes use of the dramatic chorus and the soliloquy. In short, there is no method in modern fiction which Faulkner does not use. He has effected the perfect combination between subtle modern narrative techniques treated by Hemingway and James Joyce and the resources of language employed in the traditionally poetic style.

FATE HOVERS

Faulkner is essentially tragic, his novels revealing all the sorrows of life. Fate hovers above all his characters. As he says in one of his novels, "No battle is ever won. They are not even fought. The field only reveals to man his own folly and despair and victory is the illusion of philosophers and fools."

In his later works Faulkner made an effort to raise questions about the meaning of a life controlled by pain. In 'Light in August' the central chartcter is a man Joe Christmas, who comes to believe he has Negro blood; in his pride he refuses to pass as a white man and murders his benefactress because he cannot endure her pity. He needs some myth to explain his situation and liberate him from his torment. Finally he can only welcome destruction, overcome in this life by a world controlled by demons. Every man is born in pain and dies in pain.

Faulkner is not only a great novelist but a very satisfying short story writer. He is most nearly himself in stories like the 'Bear' and the 'Old Man' published as half of the "Wild Palms". The latter is a heroic legend, a masterpiece of perfection. A nameless convict is adrift in a small boat in the Mississippi river during the flood. With him in the skiff is a pregnant woman whom he has been sent to rescue and his struggle is based upon the urge to return to his prison and to carry back the woman he has saved. With simple-minded tenacity he fulfils his ethical obligation.

P.D.

BLACK AND WHITE WORLD

SURPLUS PROBLEM

Messner in The Rochester Times-Union

Cement Concrete

CEMENT CONCRETE IN AERODROME CONSTRUCTION: By Wing Commander R. Vaughan Fowler. Published by the Concrete Association of India, 1, Queen's Road, Bombay. Pages 44. Price Rs. 3.

CEMENT CONCRETE is a booklet for both the technical reader and the layman. It gives an interesting picture of the development of aerodromes during the last forty years. It sets out clearly too the problems the civil engineer engaged in the construction of aerodromes has to face, both as regards site and the expansion of facilities and offers thought-provoking facts on the role cement concrete can play in overcoming many of these difficulties. The booklet has many attractive photographs presenting aesthetic designs on cement concrete and a valuable appendix on aerodromes in India.

Between You And Me

By Me

MEN and monkeys are competitors on the food front. With the tractors spearheading the Terai, Malnad and other jungle areas, monkeys have become unauthorised denizens of towns and villages.

The loss of cereals, vegetables and fruits through the depredation of monkeys amounts to a huge figure. Monkey-catchers have been tried and found wanting. The export of monkeys to American laboratories as a dollar-earner has not abated the nuisance.

When Dr. Abraham Stone and his band of birth control experts were adumbrating their "Rhythm Method" for Indians to control the population, Shri H. P. Mody, who was then the Governor of Uttar Pradesh, raised a naive question whether the doctors could not suggest a formula to curb the prolific and promiscuous propensity of the monkeys which menaced the food supply of the country. The doctors thought that it was the usual Modian leg-pull and evaded the question. But bitter experiences have forced State Governments to force birth control on the simian gate-crashers.

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According to a recent message, the Madras Government is planning the deportation of female monkeys to forests, as this will reduce the reproduction rate of monkeys and gradually liquidate their tribe within the state bounds. The authorities are even optimistic that after the repartriation of the females, the male fraternity will be forced to go to the forest in search of "the Second Sex". But this experiment is beset with dark possibilities. Suppose the males stay put and the female monkeys return with their new bridegrooms! The monkeys are good path-finders and are capable of playing such monkey tricks on the humans. Perhaps the Lilavati method of "sterilization" presents better prospects.

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MR. G. P. HUTHEESING's new book "The Great Peace" has received a good press in America. The book is sub-titled as "An Asian's Candid Report on Red China." Mr. Hutheesing visited China twice, once in 1951 and accompanied the Indian Cultural Delegation to China in 1952. He was there at the crucial and formative stage of the Republic of China, and as a journalist of standing, sent objective and sympathetic despatches to Indian papers.

Members of the Cultural delegation like Pandit Amarnath Jha, Mr. Chalapathi Rao, Acharya Narendra Deva and Mr. Frank Moraes have already given exhaustive reports on the land reforms, people's courts, Huei Dam, Anti-Three and Anti-Five Campaigns to purge the new administration of the corroding corruption. Though most of these writers made their own individual approach to the new way of life and thought in China, they generally agreed that the common man in China was far better off than in Chiang Kai-shek's regime, and that China was having an honest administration pledged to the welfare of the people.

Some of them deplored, like Mr. Hutheesing, "the Communist contempt for individual freedom and regimentation through indoctrination and terror." Mr. Hutheesing's publication is perhaps the last of the series from the visitors to China and naturally contains the last kick. He pierces through the alleged "Bamboo Curtain" — whose existence many of his colleagues denied — and poses the future of China's foreign policy as the spearhead of Communism in South East Asia.

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Soon after the return of the delegation headed by Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, I had a talk with some of the leading members and closely questioned them on Chinese intentions towards India, in the context of the occupation of Tibet. The consensus of opinion was that they could not trace any anti-Indian trend among the Chinese and Mao's Government had its hand full in tackling internal problems and fighting the Korean issue. According to them, China was fagged out and war-weary after 20 years of continuous struggle and wanted peace above all to set her house in order. They said that the Chinese were traditionally averse to aggressive wars, and would prefer to hold their own. Mao would not risk any imperialist adventure, which would ultimately mean tightening the grip of Moscow over Peking.

Though this view discounts the prospects of imminent danger from Chinese Communism, countries in South East Asia should not take it easy and relax border vigil.

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In his new book Mr. G. P. Hutheesing adumbrates "that international Communism seeks to disrupt the freedom of Asian countries and that Peking intends eventually to infiltrate South East Asia through the 10 million overseas Chinese in Siam, Malaya, Indo-China and Indonesia." Though Sino-Indian relations are good and at par value on government level, the fire-eating Chinese Communists have put India on their "liberation list." Granting that Communist China has over-weaning ambition of power and conquest, it is highly doubtful whether the overseas Chinese will oblige Peking. In Indo-China, Ho Chi Minh is winning, not because of domiciled Chinese support, but because of indifference of the sons of the soil who will not fight the battle of France with impeiralist fetters on.

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The position of Overseas Chinese in Indonesia and Malaya is distinctly different. They have left China because of their impecunious condition and have settled, thriven and prospered in the land of their adoption. Most of the trade and big business in Malaya and Indonesia are in the hands of the Chinese. They will surely not abet or aid Chinese Communism in its onward march, only to lose their all.

Recent incidents show that the Malayan Chinese are not much pleased with developments in China. When the new Government, in its iconoclastic zeal, cast away valuable relics, monuments and sacred books of old Chinese masters, the Malayan Chinese have made a bid to bring them to Malaya and establish a Chinese Museum as a treasure house of the old Chinese culture.

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The Chinese in Malaya form a large group of the population, coming next to the Malays who form over 40 per cent in strength. Fearing Chinese domination in Malayan politics, the Malayan leader, in one of his recent outbursts, stigmatised them as the "ambasadors of Chiang Kai-shek". It is significant that he did not term them as "Agents of Mao". The Chinese in Malaya are well educated and hold front-rank position in business and social life. In the recent Round Table Conference for self-government for Malaya, the Chinese have promised all-out support for the cause of freedom.

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There is a lot of misapprehension that the Chinese in Malaya are Communists, because the Terrorist Party, which is waging war against the British Occupation, comprises mostly of Chinese. The Terrorist Party was originally formed to fight from the underground against the Japanese occupation authorities. Naturally, the Chinese who were sworn foes of the Japanese, because of the Sino-Japanese war, took the leading hand in forming guerilla bands. The same party is now operating to oust the British from the Malayan scene.

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Among the terrorists there are also some Indians, though General Templar has given a certificate to the Indian toddy tappers and plantation workers as the greatest bulwark against Communism. It is true that Chinese sometimes help the terrorists with money and forced contributions. That is not due to love of Communist ideology but because British protection is not available in the remote areas and the Chinese want to buy peace for their industries and mines.

Even the British authorities in Malaya have not charged the Terrorists with receiving arms and ammunition and other aids from Communist countries. So it is unfair to dub the Malayan Chinese as pro-Communist. With heavy investments in mines and industries, they will not in their own self-interest play the stooge for Mao's regime. It is noteworthy that none of the Chinese from Malaya and Indonesia have gone back to China to enjoy the fruits of Mao's regime. They are well off in their land of adoption and prefer to stay as far away from Mao as possible. Thus economic factors and ideological considerations militate against Mr. Hutheesing's facile theory that 10 million overseas Chinese will flock to the standard of Mao in the march of Communism towards South East Asia.

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The problem of overseas nationals is difficult and sometimes embarrassing. Their links with their original country are purely cultural and their vital stakes are in the country of their adoption. Even after continued domicile, they are being shuttled by the authorities between the land of their origin and the land of their adoption. The Indo-Ceylon dispute is a case in point. There is the danger of a few lakhs of citizens of Ceylon becoming stateless.

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Even before the Chinese, Indians had travelled overseas and established settlements in Sumatra, Java and Bali and vitally influenced the cultural way of life in South East Asia during the Middle Ages. After the advent of British rule, they went to Africa, Ceylon West Indies, Guiana and other distant outposts of the British Empire and developed the agriculture and commerce of their adopted countries. Many of them are born and bred in their adopted country, and have not even visited India. Still apostles of the "Aparthied" policy like Dr. Malan want to force out Indians, bag and baggage, from Africa. Unable to defend their antediluvian facist policy, they are raising the scare of Indian invasion of Africa. They openly declare that Pandit Nehru is planning the conquest of Africa, using the African tribes as the stooges of India. Mr. Hutheesing's theory of the possibility of Chinese conquest of South East Asia by the deft use of the Overseas Chinese for Sudetan tactics, is on a par with Dr. Malan's bogey. Many American leaders like Mr. Dulles, Mr. Louis Fischer, and even Mr. Justice Douglas have propounded the same view of Communist aggression and Mr. Hutheesing is in good company.

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Teachings Of Ramana

SINCE the passing of Ramana Maharshi into Mahanirvana in 1950, great interest has been evinced in his life and teachngs, especially from the West. Mr. B. V. Narasimha Swami, one of the learned disciples of Ramana Maharshi has answered the call by the timely publication of his book "Self Realization", which is a full length biography of the Sage of Tiruvannamalai. It contains many interesting anecdotes and personal glimpses which highlight the philosophy of Ramana—the search for "I". The Maharshi was neither a teacher nor a preacher, but disseminated his philosophy more by silence than by eloquence. The author records the full gist of talks between the Maharshi and devotees like Sivaprakasam Pillai, Ganapati Sastri, F. H. Humphreys and Paul Brunton, which lift the veil and throw light on the supreme self-analysis and experiment with Truth.

The chapter on "Animal Companions" is full of human interest and it looks as though monkeys, cows and dogs were the devotees of the Maharshi as much as humans. The book contains copious illustrations, in one of is found Babu Rajendra Prasad and the late Seth Jamnalal Bajaj in the company of the Maharshi. Both of them visited the Ashram in 1938 and had prolonged talks with the Maharshi.

The author of the book, B. V. Narasimha Swami, is the former B. V. Narasimha Iyer, a political fire brand of the Home Rule agitation days. He was a close associate of Dr. Annie Besant and led the Home Rule Deputation to England. He was a member of the Madras Legislative Council in pre-Montague days and gave a lot of fight to the Bureaucracy of the Pentland regime. Once he sprang a surprise on the House by addressing in Tamil, and when an European member of the Treasury Bench enquired in what language he was speaking retorted, "in a better language than yours." Since his retirement from politics and the career at the Bar, Mr. Narasimha Swami has been closely associated with Ramanashram and Sai Samaj activities. Even at his old age, he is the spearhead of a spiritual drive in South India.

The chief merit of the book is that the author never obtrudes himself and in true Boswellian fashion makes the Maharshi speak. Mr. S. S. Cohen has added a chapter, which describes the last days of Ramana Maharshi.

'SELF 'REALIZATION", life and teachings of Sri Ramana Maharshi by B. V. Narasimha Swami, published by Mr. T. N. Venkataraman, Manager-President, Ramanashram, Truvanamalai. Price Rs. 3|8.

Mrs. Pandit with many "firsts" in her amazing political career reaches glorious height as

Mme. PRESIDENT OF U. N. ASSEMBLY

By Nilkan Perumal

"HONOUR women! they entwine and weave heavenly roses in our earthly life," wrote Schiller, the German Poet and Dramatist. The World has today, honoured a woman as a world-leader, and to history, her name is Madame Vijayalakshmi Pandit. She presides over the current session of the United Nations General Assembly at Lake Success. It is a tribute to the women of world, and to India.

Just ten years ago British propaganda abroad said that India's women were mere PURDAH-PUSSYS! But, that lie stands exposed by Mrs. Pandit today. She is the greatest woman of Asia, a diplomat of distinction and a spirited campaigner for world peace for many years.

The Presidentship of the United Nations General Assembly has added lustre to her already magnificent stature. She had achieved distinction even in her early life. She is the first woman to become a cabinet minister in India, and that was sixteen years back. She is the first Asian woman to become an ambassador in a world-capital. Washington or Moscow had never seen a woman ambassador before Mrs. Pandit arrived. She was also the first woman to lead a delegation of her country to the United Nations, and to Mao's China.

Such wide travels and contacts with the world's statesmen have enriched her knowledge of diplomacy and world affairs, that you could safely say, she is the foremost 'statesswoman' on the face of the earth today. As the President of the General Assembly, she will not disappoint any, because she has charm, tact, and ability in plenty, to rise equal to the task facing her.

That Mrs. Pandit is the daughter of the late great Motilal and sister of Jawharlal, we know. That she married a Kathiawari Brahmin, the late Mr. R. S. Pandit, barrister and scholar, we are aware of. That she had good education in early life and commendable social prestige, even that we know.

What we did not know, say even twenty years ago, was that she would turn out to be a great world figure! The workings of Fate in the life of this gifted Kashmiri woman are indeed amazing. She celebrated her 53rd birthday on the 18 day of August, this year.

'FRISCO INCIDENT

When news came that she had been elected President of the General Assembly, my mind to the many events connected with her in the month of April, 1945, when 50 nations sent up their delegates to San Francisco, to attend a conference which carved out the design of the UNO.

Our delegation was led by Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, but then Mrs. Pandit was also in Frisco at that time. She challenged Mudaliar's representative right to speak in the name of India, since he was a 'prize-boy' of the British.

She put up a counter-show against the Indian Delegation and said that the British had betrayed India's real interests at the conference. She presented a memorandum to the conference and held successful press-conferences to explain the nationalistic view-point. She hit the headlines of the Yankee press, which gave great prominence for her interviews and lectures. She went on speaking from coast to coast, often drawing tremendous audiences.

All these made the British Embassy in Washington wince. Don Iddon, the Washington correspondent of the London DAILY MAIL in a despatch called her a MENACE! An Indian rebel in America that year, is today the duly elected

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 2)

Last Look Round

CASTING a last look round on the Indian scene during the past week we find that assault on Acharya Vinoba Bhave, the Father of the MODERN Bhoodaan Yadnya movement, at the Baidyanath temple at Deogar in Bihar to be a major event of the week.

Vinoba as a social reformer in the wake of Mahatma Gandhi had been preaching the removal of untouchability and led a party of Harijans to the temple gates. He wanted to ensure admission for the Harijans to the place of God, that the temple, or for the matter of that any place of worship is supposed to be. The local "Pandas" or hereditary priests (who can better be termed Pharisees a la' Christ) set up the party and even Vinobha is said to have received some blows.

Following this event some suggestions have been put forth that the Baidyanath temple should be taken over by the Government. And views for and against this proposal have been expressed by leaders of public opinion in several parts of the country.

Taking over one temple by the Government does not however solve the problem of such unseemly behaviour in the name of maintaining the sanctity of the places of worship. It is the whole

Kumari Frishuta Dalal, who gave a 'Kathakali' dance recital, during the Ganesh Utsav celebrations held at T. B. Hospital, Sewri.

outlook of the Indian masses that has to change in respect of places of worship or houses of God, whether in the Hindu community or among other communities, either in India or elsewhere, if they are really to become the HOUSES OF GOD.

Once an Indian business man, who had spent a dozen years in England, pointedly deprecated the overall importance given to individualism in Hindu philosophy. In contrast he instanced how in the United Kingdom it was customary for any new resident who came to live in the parish to contribute his mite according to his income for community purposes. The parish funds are meant for community schemes which benefit all the residents, whether it be in the form of an hospital, a school, library or other public utility venture. And no resident of a parish demurs about contributing his quota for the welfare work that is a constant need of the local residents and which the parish priest is supposed to carry out.

In the conception of religion, besides the individual uplift by the sacrifice of personal and selfish ends, the role of the 'church', the "Sangha" (according to the Buddhistic school) or the temple is to open up the avenues of the individual's unfoldment by his material and moral contribution for merging his personal interests with those of the community. That is why all religions have stressed the role of congregational prayers and built places of public worship, though primarily for the purpose of the uplift of the 'soul' ultimately for the material benefit of the community. This can be the only rational development of the idea of making offerings at temples or churches or for the matter of that for giving or donating any money, big or small, land gifts or jewellery etc.

The idea of miracles at shrines and thereby the enhancement of the sanctity of any particular temple, church other place of worship only help to enhance the mystery of the Infinite. Many scientists, among them Nobel Prize-winners, have acknowledged the authenticity of miracles and tried in their own way to explain the physiological basis of some of the cures or psychological origin of other miracles. But miracles, so far as public at large is concerned, are between man and his Maker. No scientific explanation or rationalist thinking can profess to unravel the mysteries that surround some of the inexplicable happenings in the physical or spiritual world. We, therefore, leave aside that part of the conception of religion, if that comes under religion, and turn to the public utility aspect of temples and other places of public worship.

Role Of Temples

IF in the development of man's spirit there is to be something beyond his personal selfish interests, then the temple or the church or other place of congregational worship and prayer has a definite role to play in merging his personal interests into the welfare of the community as a whole. That unfoldment is the basis of the church, temple or mosque offerings and funds.

Unfortunately this aspect of the utility of places of public worship seems to have been lost sight of, especially in India. Temples are claimed as in a recent Bombay High Court cease to be the personal property of individuals; or of the rulers who built them or of the hereditary priests.

This conception of any temple belonging to individuals or a group of people to the exclusion of other members of a community or religion could have emanated from what is the source of most evils in the world — the accumulation of huge sums of money and the incoming untold and often unaccounted offerings at such places by the religious-minded devotees. That the offerings at places of worship were acceptable to God, in any form one might conceive or by any term one might designate the INFINITE, was probably an idea given currency by the vested interests, who controlled the temple funds. And as the financial gains were in a large measure appropriated by those in control of the temple funds, these people, whether priests or proprietors, began to gain social, material or political power, though how far they enhanced their own spiritual standing is a moot question.

The issue of entry of Harijans into temples or temple precincts is a matter of minor importance. So far as social measure, the quality of man and man, or the fundamental rights of a citizen are concerned, the issue has its own place. One does not object to such social reforms that are overdue. The idea of untouchability is inevitably finding its grave in urban areas and big cities where people of all castes and creeds and races have per force to congregate and work for their living. Even in the homes of advanced communities the phantom of untouchability is being given a clean burial. It is only in the sphere of what we call religion and in some places of worship that untouchability is still the stalking demon. The sooner this ghost is laid the better. And Vinoba's lead at Deoghar is thus a welcome move

Main Issue

BUT what is needed much more than the mere entry of Harijans into temples and temple precincts is the utilisation of temple funds for the welfare of the community. The object of the offerings at the 'Houses of God' is for the benefit of the community. Whether the builders of the temples claim the funds or the priests hold them or a trust collects them is immaterial, so long as the contributions of the public at the temples are not poughed back for the welfare of the community as a whole. If this is not done by the present controllers of the public temples, then Government may have to step in. Religious freedom or freedom of worship should not be construed as meaning the licentious use of funds of temples and shrines by a few individuals without giving even a thought to the welfare of the community, for which purpose alone they could be rightly utilised. Whether Government takes over the temple administration at Deoghar or whether the 'pandas' run it, unless the offerings to Baidhyanath are ploughed back for public benefit, after meeting reasonable administrative charges, there is not much point in making a big issue of Harijan entry alone. Admission of Harijans into temples or temple precincts may give some emotional satisfaction. But the fundamental issue will not be any nearer the solution.

Emotionalism

TALKING of places of worship, the issue of music before mosques cropped up during the last week in one of the Deccan cities. Ganapati processionists persisted in playing musical instruments before a mosque and trouble as usual started.

In Hinduism there are all kinds of conceptions of religious rites and modes of worship. It is an acknowledged fact that Hinduism consists of several rungs of spiritual or psychological advancement and stages. Some consider the playing of noise-making instruments (which often produce only what may be by courtesy called music) a good accompaniment for prayer. But music need to be a necessary accompaniment for all prayer. In fact the Hindus have gone one step further. The Gayatri or the daily prayer at twilight is conveyed to the initiate in whisper in his ear and no utterance of the words is permitted by the orthodox. The process of real prayer begins when only the mental formation of the words is made and repeated. The outward show of utterance and noise is a hindrance to any direct spiritual or even psychological advancement.

But as mentioned above there are various stages of advancement in the conception of Hinduism and its rites and religious practices. The writer was once interested in the publication of a weekly journal conducted under the auspices of the head of a Sankaracharya Math, professing to advocate progressive view. When some trouble over the issue of music before mosque was reported in the papers, the writer pleaded with the religious head to come out with a clear statement that music was NOT necessary for prayer to achieve its purpose, he would thus be giving a lead to solve this country-wide trouble, which is one of the main reasons of clash between the Hindus and Muslims. But this Sankaracharya was not ready to make a declaration to this effect, and lose his popularity among the orthodox (?) Even our religious heads cannot but play to the gallery! That is the unfortunate position in India today.

Nehru Speaksout

HOWEVER, it is good to hear India's Prime Minister Nehru speaking out his mind at the Agriculture Ministers' Conference last week on the anti-cattle slaughtermongers. He straightaway asked what was the utility of allowing useless cattle to be a drain on the country's inadequate resources in food and fodder. Emotionalism runs riot in India. The anti-cow slaughter notion has gone to the extent that last year the Bihar Assembly discussing a private member's resolution on the elimination of the blue-bull (Nilgai) menace to crops, just talked it out, as members were opposed to killing the WILD Nilgai, which is also considered 'sacred'. It is good, however, to see that the UP Government decided recently to take steps against the Nilgai menace to crops.

Let us have cow-protection, but let us keep only those which are of any dairy utility and end the breeding of useless cattle. The milk yield in India per cow per annum, according to "India 1953" is 413 lbs. This is the lowest in the world. The average in most other countries ranges between 2,000 and 7,000 lbs. Hindus hold the cow sacred and drink she-buffalo's milk; in other countries they have no such sentimentalism for the cow, but they drink only cow's milk. Yet their cows yield better averages. Let not our sentimentalism of anti-cow slaughter worsen the plight of the Indian cow by the drain that useless cattle cause on the feed available for better strains.

Mme PRESIDENT OF U. N. ASSEMBLY

(Continued from Page 9 Col. 4)

President of the Assembly with the full backing of the British representatives.

As a Minister in the old United Provinces, she was somewhat an ornamental figure. She has written a nice book on those days. But, in Free India, she has surprised everybody by playing many remarkable roles. She went out as our country's first Ambassador to Moscow, and her buying Finnish furniture at colossal costs to give elegance to the Moscow Embassy, made the Kremlin folk, eye her curiously. The Russian Foreign office was rather a tough place for any woman's wits, whatever her personal gifts might have been. Finally, when Stalin would not see her, Mrs. Pandit got embittered at heart of the Russian atmosphere, that that she swiftly folded her 'hold-all' and returned to India.

WASHINGTON AND MOSCOW

Washington was her next destination, but here, she got on better. As Nehru's sister, she was respected, but in office, she could not do much to cement better relations between the two countries. Still, she got a lot of publicity for India in the States by some of her spectacular activities such as country-wide tours, speeches before women's colleges and frequent press-conferences. Modern diplomats are satirically referred to, in some quarters, as UNIFORMED-ERRAND-BOYS. In that, she was alright, contacting New Delhi and the State Department in the American Capital.

But, one feature of life in Washington displeased her most. It was the Indian Government ordering her to stop serving drinks to guests at the parties the Ambassador threw, now and then. In all other Embassy-functions, champagne flowed into the glasses of the guests like river-water! True, the loyalty and goodwill of a country are not so easily secured over a glass of wine, but it could at least put the foundation to accomplish the ideal, Mrs. Pandit thought. At any rate, she freely expressed her views as such, to an Indian writer a few months ago in an off-the record conversation.

SNAKE STORY

It is not mere brains alone that make any one successful in the world today. There should be luck as well, and Mrs. Pandit is all too lucky. She had the requisite opportunities to make a mark in life. Her luck in life seems to have started even from girlhood.

It appears that a big cobra, one day, held its hood over her, in the spacious garden of her home ANAND BHAVAN. Mother Swarup Rani, on coming to know this, said that the child would have extraordinary luck in life.

Yes, she has. This anecdote was revealed to the world by Pearl Buck while writing an admirable pen-portrait of Mrs. Pandit, some years ago.

Surely, the snakes had been playing a wonderful part in human-lives, don't they?. The snake in the GARDEN OF EDEN, and the mercy of a snake to the Shepherd-boy Hassan Gangu to become the founder of the Bahamani Kingdom, are all fresh in our memory!

The irritated Sir Girja seems to have roared: "I am Bajpai!" The cop cooly appeared to have retorted: "That is alright, but if you move, you will be soon MINCE PIE!"

Prime Minister Nehru is especially fond of his sister Swaroop, as Mrs. Pandit was called in her family circles. He has no other relative today, so close. Therefore, she has taken it on her self to look after him. Sister Krishna is far away in Bombay, but the presence of daughter Indira is some solace to him, who is so much overworked. But his own personality and services to the world, this global-statesman has made his country's stature grow up, and Mrs. Pandit is only following the example of her brother by putting up many merited efforts in the cause of world-peace.

Ph. D. FOR THESIS ON URDU THEATRE

THE University of Bombay has conferred the Degree of Ph.D. on Prof. A. A. Nami for his thesis on the 'Urdu Theatre'.

By his researches, Dr. Nami has enriched the subject of drama and stage in Urdu literature. As there was no data available in that language, Dr. Nami had to work hard for over 10 years. He collected a number of volumes, both printed and manuscripts, more than 200 are photographs of notable writers, actors, painters and musicians of the Urdu Stage, compiled the monograph and lithographed it with maps etc. This monograph is soon to be printed in 3 voumes of 500 pages each.

In his great enterprise Dr. Nami was materially helped by Bai Munnibai, the classical songstress and stage actress and Miss Coomiebai S. Balliwala, the granddaughter of Khurshidji Balliwala

Dr. Nami is the first to get the coveted distinction of getting the Ph.D. on the Urdu theatre.

Dr. A. A. Nami, M.A., Ph.D.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Can One Really Make A Fortune In Stamps?

JUST HOW much of a fortune is there in stamps? To the hardened veteran of a thousand philatelic forays, the question is one that can never be answered with any certainty. For every conquest in his career every unexpected find secured at a pittance, is offset by incidents where the erstwhile victor has got the worst of the battle.

Those who claim that they have been successful in each and every one of their philatelic transactions are either—to put it mildly—fooling around with the truth, or have been so abnormally lucky as to have bucked odds of a few thousand to one. For except for flukes and the type of windfall that occasionally hits even the non-collector, there is no safe and sure way of making a fortune.

Wishful thinking is a part of normal human make-up, and philatelists are more prone to this disease than any other class of hobby enthusiasts. Many a man has been heard to say—'Ah! If only I had lived in the good old days. What fortunes I could have made'! I wonder. It's not so easy as all that. The Penny Black went abegging at pence instead of pounds fifty years ago, yet few indeed were the collectors with prescience enough to lay by a nest egg of a few thousand copies. They would be millionaires today if they had.

And if it seems that we are going too far back, similar instances of fabulous rises in stamp values have occured sufficiently close to our own times to make most of us smart fellows gnash out teeth in frustration. Take, for instance, the fabulous rise in the values of some of the scarcer perforation varieties of King George VI Ceylon.

Certain of the stamps skyrocketed from a shilling and less apiece to several pounds. And yet it was no instataneous jump. There was ample warning. But collectors preferred to take things cooly at the start and soon found that it was too late to make the fortune they well could have if they had acted a trifle sooner.

Fabulous Rise

Check up the history of the 3c Ceylon S. G. 387a, Perf. 13 by 13½. This stamp, whose face value is one quarter of an anna, jumped in a decade to over a hundred rupees.

Just imagine what a wise investor would have made if he had staked a five rupee note on this particular stamp! And lest it be thought that it was never freely available, the price of the used copy—only a few pence—shows that thousands of specimens had passed through the post, with the men who used them on letters blissfully unaware of the potential fortune they were throwing away.

I remember that at one time I myself had in my possession large blocks of the Polar Flight Zeppelin stamps of Germany, acquired before they had risen in value. I made a profit on them, to be sure, when I sold them off later, but if I had hung on just a wee bit longer, this profit would have been tenfold what it actually was. I missed the bus badly on that one.

Then there was the occasion when the Portuguese India UPU issue was offered to me at double face—five annas—by a dealer who had ordered five sheets and had received ten and wanted to dispose of the surplus. I felt double face was a little too much when the stamps had only been issued a week previous. So I refused, and consequently lost an opportunity of a profit of several hundred percent, for the stamps rose steeply and were soon unobtainable at ten times what I had been asked to pay.

To show that such instances are certainly not very unusual, I am reproducing below an article by an American collector, Captain A. C. Townsend, which originally appeared in a U. S. stamp publication. The author appears to be among the luckiest of collectors—until one comes to the last paragraph of the tale and finds that... Well, read on, and find out about it yourself. And Captain Townsend, even if his dreams were not fulfilled one hundred percent, was certainly more favoured by Lady Luck than the majority of collectors.

So next time you feel like getting discouraged when you have missed the bus with some bargain that was offered to you on a platter and rejected, just think that it could have been worse. On to Captain Townsend, who tells his story in the third person:

True Story

It was the summer of 1887 in Washington, D. C., where his father had been ordered a few months ago in army service, and he had just finished high school and the world was his oyster to enjoy until Fall, when he was booked on a Government engineering job in the south. In the meantime he could enjoy the delights of Washington, boating, tennis, sight seeing, etc.

His stamp collection had been his greatest pleasure back in Omaha. Here at the headquarters of the nation he found there were plenty of good stamps of the world to be secured by anyone who would hustle for them, so he began to hustle, and he made some delightful discoveries.

One was that although the Department Stamps had all supposedly been destroyed a few years before, there were yet a number of people who had them. In the Interior Department he was told of a kindly old gentleman who had the entire set in little envelopes to give away to collectors, and he got three or four of the sets.

Old coloured messengers posted at the doors of officials in the department buildings could sometimes be coaxed to reveal the fact that they had some of the Department stamps, and some of them he bought at low prices. A clerk in the Department of Justice parted with a grand block of the 9/c. stamp.

Good Idea

Over in the Treasury department he found an office where large packages of securities were being received from Uruguay, and he got a number of copies of the One Peso. Scott 443, which was yet in use.

Then in July an idea struck him. The State Department must get a lot of fine stamps. He mentally kicked himself for not having thought of that before! Making inquiries he at last found where all the mail was opened and distributed so he got up his courage and walked into the room. There he saw a man at a huge standup desk with a long drawer in it, and he was busy opening nice fat envelopes.

Stating his mission the man smiled pleasantly at him and said, "Live here?" "Just for the summer", he replied, stating that his father had been ordered here. Who was his father? Chief clerk, Quartermaster's Department. "Why don't you stay on here?" Well, he wanted to begin earning his living; he had come on with the family to finish school and see Washington. Now he had seen it and would go away soon on a job.

They had quite a chat, and finally the man said. "So you want stamps? All right, help yourself from this drawer", and opened the big drawer of the desk. There were hundreds of stamps there, cut from envelopes, blocks and pairs and singles. What a sight to a hungry collector! As he picked up a handful and began going over them his heart nearly choked him, for there was a fine variety and many high values.

What particularly delighted him were the British stamps surcharged Gibraltar. He hastipicked out several sixpence and one shiling, besides some lower values, and perhaps twenty-five other stamps. He thanked the man heartily, asked if he might come again, and then added, "I suppose you have other people asking for them?" "Yes, keep coming if you want to I do have a few boys come in on Saturdays, but I don't let them look through the drawer as I did you!"

Brisk Trade

At home he gloated over his treasures. He traded some of the duplicates to other lads and then went down on Penn. Avenue to the established dealer there, showed him some of the Gibraltars and after some dickering made a deal. For each two, 6d. and 1s., he would get 75c. worth of U.S. stamps for his collection. He was delighted, and went home with a few much needed stamps for empty spaces in his album.

A week later he went back to his new-found friend, and was again allowed to dig into the mass of stamps in the big drawer, getting another fine bunch of the Gibraltars among others He didn't go into details, but told the man he was building up his collection finely by trading. The following week he went again, and then again, but by this time he was getting embrassed. "Isn't there something you collect? he asked the man. "I don't feel right taking all these stamps and giving you nothing in return. Don't you collect something? "You needn't feel that way. The stamps cost me nothing, so help yourself to all you want. I am rather interested in seeing you fatten your collection."

But the lad insisted, and finally got an admission that the man liked old books. That was grand! His father had always been a great reader and had lugged around the country with him a lot of books that were now more of a nuisance than anything else. There was one box of them down in the cellar not even unpacked. So, with permission of his father, he took down to the man a copy of Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations apparently pleasing that gentleman highly. ...

Pick Of The Bunch

Week after week he went down, occasionally taking an old book, and gradually getting the desk drawer cleaned out of the best stamps. By that time he had a quantity of the high value Gibraltars on hand. The dealer seemed so willing to take them that he had concluded they were worth more than he was getting, and had been hoarding them.

And then the Gibraltars suddenly changed. The new ones, engraved for the colony, began coming in, and he was very glad that he had kept the others. Then the big idea struck him. He would put those Gibralters away for fifty years! When he was sixty-seven he would sell them and be sure of money for his old age.

At home he told his parents of the idea. There was discussion and objection. No one would collect stamps fifty years from now; they would be rotted with age; he might not live for fity years, and so on.

But finally his father took up the idea. If he had kept some souvenirs he got when an officer in the Civil War, they would be worth much to money now. Anyway, it was a sort of investment and he wanted to encourage the lad to look out for his future. As long as he lived he would keep the stamps, and see that they were kept!

So he counted up his first issue Gibraltars, and found he had about forty of each. How he wished he had kept more, so he could have put away fifty of each. The new issue he was still getting plenty of. He went back to his friend and told him of the plan, which both amused and pleased him. Did he need more of those early Gibraltars? Yes, he wished he had kept enough to put away fifty of each, but it was too late now; they had stopped coming!

His friend went to a smaller desk and brought out a number of official envelopes. "I put these away one week when I was too busy to cut off the stamps and forgot them. Then I remembered them a while ago, but thought I'd given them to you just before you left for good. Now you can have them, and they are mostly those Gibraltar stamps, I'm glad to say," (He got another old book in exchange for that lot!)

So a week before leaving for his southern job the boy had carefully soaked and dried and mounted the followng stamps:—

6d. Gibraltar, first issue	50
1s. Gibraltar, first issue	50
6d. Gibraltar, second issue	100
1s. Gibraltar, second issue	100

Safe Keeping

The sheets were put into a little book, wrapped, tied, sealed and marked with the date, and then the book went into the old army paymaster's iron box that his father had brought from the war, and he went off to his southern pob.

Time marched on. His father died at 78, with the book of stamps still in the iron box. He himself had kept up his interest in stamps through the years, off and on, but that book had never been unsealed.

There were times when he was not sure of what he had put away, and he wanted to make certain and be sure the stamps were all right, and other times when he wanted money and thought of what the stamps might now bring, but he stuck to his plan. He had children of his own, both of whom became collectors, and when he told them of the sealed book they were wild for a look at it. "I don't dare keep it here, for fear I might open it", he said, "so mother has it"

And then mother passed on at 96 and the iron box went to his sister with the book still in it. And at last came 1937. He and his wife were in health, his boys were in business and getting along nicely, and he had money enough to live on, but could use more. The fifty years were up! So he made a visit to his sister and came home with the little book, and he and his wife sat down and opened it! He was considerably excited!

The stamps were all there, just as he thought he remembered them and they were in perfect condition. He got out his pencil and his catalogue and figured up the list value of the Gibraltar stamps he had saved.

50	6d. at	$12,00	600,00
50	1s. at	$30.00	1,500.00
100	6d. at	$7.50	750.00
100	1s. at	$15.00	1,500.00
		TOTAL	$4,350.00

In their perfect condition and centering (he had been a smart kid!) and counting the pairs and a few blocks, they were easily worth two thousand dollars.

Pretty nice insurance policy he told his wife, and one that he had not even had to pay the monthly premiums on!

All the above is strictly true except for one thing. I know because I knew the lad well. In fact, I was the lad! And I actually got all of those stamps mentioned, and many more Departments not mentioned, but it never occurred to me to put them away for fifty years or for any other space of time.

But I DID sell and trade a lot of them to such good effect that I was able to sell that kid collection for enough to put me through law school a couple of years later. And I firmly believe that a man can today put away fine stamps, to show just such a profit in the future.

CELEBRATION OF 150 YEARS OF TASMANIA

The Sesquicentenary of the settlement of Tasmania, one of the original Australian States, has been celebrated with the issue of a set of three stamps, two of 3½d. denomination and the third of 2 sh. The two lower values, printed 'se-tenant' in the sheet, are marone in colour, and portray Lieutenant Governor Collins and Lieutenant Governor Patterson. The third, a blue green stamp in double horizontal format, portrays a view of Sullivan Cove, Hobart.

North Of 38th Parallel

General Dean On His Life In Captivity

Maj-Gen. Dean, who was Deputy Military Governor in Korea after the World War, was arrested by the North Koreans during the Korean war. He tells here the thrilling story of his arrest, interrogation by Communists and the monotony of prision life he suffered. He was released as a result of the armistice and the POW agreement.

Maj-Gen. Dean

BY ROWLAND GOULD
(International News Service Staff Correspondent)

FREEDOM VILLAGE, (INS). MAJ.-GEN. WILLIAM F. DEAN related in dramatic detail how a "wrong turn" by his jeep driver caused him to be cut off from his troops in the thick of battle and how he finally fell into enemy hands to endure three years of Red captivity.

The gray-haired "hero of Taejon" stood before a throng of newsmen at Freedom Village to tell of his harrowing experiences shortly after he was released by his Communist captors at Panmunjom.

He said he was interrogated for long hours and threatened by the Communists once they learned he was a general, but he said, "I was not beaten."

"It seems like a dream," the liberated General said at the outset of his narrative. "Today is the first time I have seen Americans since July, 1950. You look better to me than I look to you, I am sure."

The only Caucasians he spoke with during his captivity, he said, were newsmen Alan Winnington and Wilfred Burchett, who covered the Korean War for London and Paris Communist newspapers.

The 'medal of honour' winner, struggling to keep his emotions under control, said he was separated from the troops of his 24th Division on July 21 during the battle of Taejon.

"When I tried to get back," he added, "I was on the wrong side of the line. Then I suffered a fall and was not in very good shape as a result."

Asked about reports that he destroyed a Communist tank in Taejon, he said:

"We did a little Bazooka tank-hunting on the afternoon of July 21."

Dean said, he ordered his men to line up in their trucks "and made arrangements so that we hit a roadblock to get out of the trucks and clear out the village" near Taejon.

He continued: "I got down out of my jeep and it started moving so I got in again. We went down a fiery lane with trucks burning on both sides. The driver became excited and lost his way.

Wrong Road

"He should have taken the road to Yongdon, but took the road to Namsong—it was the wrong road.

"The Koreans were dug in on that road on both sides. The vehicles were hit and drivers were struck (by Communist fire.)

"I got out of my jeep to help a wounded man and fifteen other men jumped on the jeep and left me there."

Under a nearby truck, the General said he found some men who were "going to surrender." "I talked them into going down the road with me," he added, "and then an armoured half-track came along and we got in and went around a bend.

"We found a number of trucks but they (the Communists) really gave us heavy small arms fire.

"Several men were hit beside me. It was getting dark and I met my aide and found he was wounded.

"We took cover, seventeen of us in a group got out over the side of a mountain.

"I was leading. My aide said there was a wounded man in the rear. I went back and found the man couldn't walk.

"The rest of the party, not knowing, kept going and left behind my aide and two others with me.

"We were tired and thirsty. We crossed the stream, and the next thing I have an impression, I was running down a series of steps.

Like A Dream

"I drew blank and awakened feeling like they tell me people feel when they are drunk.

"It was a little after midnight and I started up the side of the hill. Then I slipped all the way down to the bottom again. Then I started up again and it seems like I went to sleep.

"I awakened and a North Korean Patrol passed within ten yards. I do not know why they did not see me.

"I crawled back to the stream and headed for Yongdong. I spent the day within 300 yards from where I left the vehicles." Dean said he kept trying to return to Allied lines "but every time success seemed near, something stopped me. "The Koreans were really indoctrinated to get Americans."

He said his capture came when he was surrounded by North Koreans "or by local boys given guns, and calling themselves the home-guard."

That was August 25, 34 days after he was cut off from his troops at Taejon.

He said the countryside was swarming with North Koreans at the time and that when he reached the village of Chinan he met and talked with a Korean civilian.

"My limited Korean," he continued, "seemed to indicate he was going to get me through. Instead they were waiting for us. "The goons came around the corner shooting. I reached for my pistol. As I did so the civilian Korean grabbed my right arm and we fell to the road."

Arrested

"I thought I was a good wrestler, but before I could get my hands released about twenty people were on me and wrenched my arms behind my back, tied me up, and put me in a local jail. "It was a box about the sixth of this table."

Dean indicated the table in front of him, about three feet by three feet and about three feet high. He said he spent the night in the box-like jail.

"Then I made a terrible mistake. I had an infected foot. I took my boots off and that gave them an idea. They took my boots.

"I was given a pair of Korean rubber shoes with paper bottoms. They were too small for me and I lost three toenails walking to Chinan.

"It was a long time before they could find shoes big enough for me. I was taken from Chinan to Yongju for four or five days and then to Seoul at midnight August 31.

"I was taken from Seoul to Pyongyang for about a week and then to Sunan—to a little Church there — until October 2, when I was taken to Huichon. On the 14th of October I was taken to Manpo. On the 12th of January, 1951, I was taken to the Pyongyang area — ten miles north in a small village.

"I remained in that general area in three different houses until February 6 of this year when I was taken to Hongi about 40 miles south of Manpo. On the 16th of June, I was returned to the Pyongyang area until August 5. I was then taken to Kaesong and lived there like a plutocrat.

Treatment Fine

"I had the same quarters that the Seventh Division used as an outpost when I was with the Seventh Division (during the pre-war occupation of Korea). "I had a bath in a waterfall three times a day. I had a twelve and a half mile—walk each day. I had a Chinese cook and was given cheese, meat, bread and butter."

Dean chuckled as he mentioned butter, explaining:

"I had all I wanted. They insisted I have a drink of vodka before dinner."

Because of the western food he had in captivity, Dean supposed that his first taste of American food "will not be such a treat as it might have been."

Dean said the Reds interrogated him until October 2, 1950, while he was in Congju a few days after capture. "I was taken there in a crowded truck filled with Korean prisoners," he said. "They were all civilians.

"Our planes were bombing just as we arrived. They put me in a 20-man cell, but I was separated from the other prisoners and had it all to myself. "For breakfast they gave me a bowl of rice and grass soup which made me very ill.

"That day they evidently found my papers because they said I was a General. They called a press conference and brought in Korean newspapermen. It lasted about an hour.

"Some of the people I had seen when I was Deputy Military Governor of South Korea. I thought the fact that I was alive and captured was well known, but apparently the news was suppressed."

Interrogation

Describing his interrogation, Dean continued:

"They questioned me at great length at Pyongyang. The big thing the Reds wanted to know was, 'what were the U.S. aims in the Far East and what secret weapons did we have.'

"They also asked what our plan of manoeuvres was over here.

"I was not beaten. I was threatened. They said they did nothing our own outfit would not do.

"Teams of interrogators took turns. The first questioning lasted 68 hours but they had only two interpreters and they wore out. "They gave them a respite. The second time was only 44 hours. I had no sleep.

"I was very thin at the time. It hurt me to sit down. I sat on my hands until they puffed out. They said they would punish me as a war criminal for activities as military governor of South Korea.

"One of their Generals was Tong Ho Sung. Ahn J. Ahn was there as a Communist. (Dean indicated these men were officials in South Korean when he was Deputy Military Governor). "They were up there and they knew I personally directed some of the suppression on Cheju Island. They said they would punish me for that.

"The people who interfered with elections were laid at my door too. (This also was a reference to Dean's activities before the war.)

"After the second of October 1950, there was no interrogation. After January 16, 1952, I was able to get literature and most of it was Communist literature. That is, Lenin, Marx and Engels."

Dean smiled and added: "I am pretty well read on Communism."

"Mr. Winnington and Mr. Burchett visited me. Mr. Burchett saw me once on the 21st of December, 1951. He gave me the first news of the truce conference I had had. He was very kind. He gave me a briefing. He felt at that time there was going to be an early truce.

"On the seventh of April, 1952, Winnington visited me. He was ill at the time and did not stay long."

At Kaesong, "where I had that lovely waterfall," Dean said Burchett visited him several times, bringing food delicacies.

During his confinement in North Korea, the General said he was in custody of the Koreans with the number of guards varying from three to nine men "all with the equivalent rank or master sergeant."

"None of them spoke English except what they learned from me," Dean continued. "For three years I was addressed by one thing only — 'you'.

"They felt they must say it in a very loud voice. They didn't mean anything by it. They were really very friendly. They were a nice bunch of boys.

"One Korean officer was evidently given charge of me early in January, 1952. He started to visit me every ten days and after June 25, 1952, he came more frequently.

He stated Kim Il Sun agreed that all camp commanders should study to see how they could improve conditions for prisoners. It did make some difference. They got me meat — canned ham and butter when they had it, and cookies like Nabosco made in Romania. They were very good, too.

"I was very well fed and I split it with the guards. I could not eat and see them not eat. "When you are a grandfather you do not need as much food."

Dean wore a dark blue packet with a pink shirt and a red tie. As for Communist-issue clothing he said: "They measured me for a suit on the 18th of June when they had a feeling there was going to be an armistice. On the first of August, when I was informed I was going to be returned, the suit arrived. They also gave me a tailor made shirt."

Dean said he wore the pink shirt "to please the guards," but that it was not tailor-made.

"Yesterday," he added, "I got my Red Cross package and the razor I had wanted terribly for three years. I was shaved every 17 days at first, but later every five days."

Letters From Home

Turning to the letters he received, the General said:

"I was very fortunate about letters. I had 64 from my daughter. She was my best correspondent — at least her letters came through better. I had 50 from my mother, 26 from my wife and nine from my son."

Dean also expressed appreciation of efforts made by the American press to get letters through to him, saying. "International News Service sent me 27 photographs. They were a great consolation and joy.

"I SPENT MOST OF MY TIME TO WORK OUT SMALL MATHEMATICAL PROBLEMS IN MY HEAD TO KEEP BUSY — AND TO KEEP FROM GOING NUTS.

"I FEARED I WOULD LOSE WHAT LITTLE WIT I HAD. I BECAME ADEPT AT SQUARING NUMBERS FROM ONE TO 100. I CAN DO IT FASTER NOW IN MY HEAD THAN I CAN LONGHAND."

A correspondent interrupted to ask: "What about 99?"

Dean cracked back: "I was hoping you would say 990 because that's easier."

Despite the brilliant television lights which dotted his tanned wrinkled face with perspiration the General was at ease and spoke in a firm clear voice.

Home Economy Without Tears
Time-Saving Tips Offered With Product Information

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (By Mail). HERBERT, household equipment editor of McCall's Magazine will remain president of the American Home Economics Association for another year.

Mrs. Herbert combines editorship and home making in a unique way—she spends alternate weeks in New York City on her job and at home in Syracuse, N.Y., with her husband, Dr. Leo Herbert. Three things make her dual career possible, Mrs. Herbert said. First, she has an understanding husband who co-operates with her in every possible way. Second, she has an efficient housekeeper to keep the home fires burning while she is away. Third, she has a god staff at the office.

Mrs. Herbert writes a series called "This is How I Keep House" which appears monthly in McCalls. To obtain material she flies to all parts of the country and interviews and photographs young couples who are keeping house under different and interesting circumstances. Laundry and grocery shopping are the biggest problems of today for young mothers, Mrs. Herbert believes, but they can be solved with ownership of automatic washer and freezer.

Equipment Review

"I would like to see all recipes start with the equipment the young cook is going to need," Mrs. Herbert said. "If sizes and shapes of bowls and pans were given, no busy housewife would ever have to change mixing bowls in the middle of making her cake!"

Miss Mercedes Bates, Los Angeles, star of her own home economics television programme, demonstrated the making of a one-dish meal to convention visitors, telling them that the easy way of California cooking may be applied everywhere.

Better And Better Cakes

Dr. William R. Johnston, vice-president in charge of research, Standard Brands, Inc., New York, said that the merchandising of frozen cake and other sweet baked goods appears to have a bright future and this procedure brings the consumer fresher baked goods and reduces staling losses. "Cake frozen immediately after removing from the oven and cooling to room temperature reaches the consumer in the freshest possible condition," he said. "Baked products do not stale in the freezer and have been stored at 8 to 10 degree F. for many months."

Final session of the 44th annual meeting and exhibit of the American Home Economics Association included a talk by Dr. Joseph B. Quig, manager of Textile Research, E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, Inc.

"A pleasing personality is a combination of three t's—tact, timing and tolerance—and must be used not only on your friends but on everyone with whom you come in contact," the members of the convention were told earlier by Miss Prudence Dorn of the staff of Everywoman's magazine. She said that charm is made up of the many small things that can be seen and sensed by people. Figure, clothes and make-up give the first impression, she said, with other impressions following.

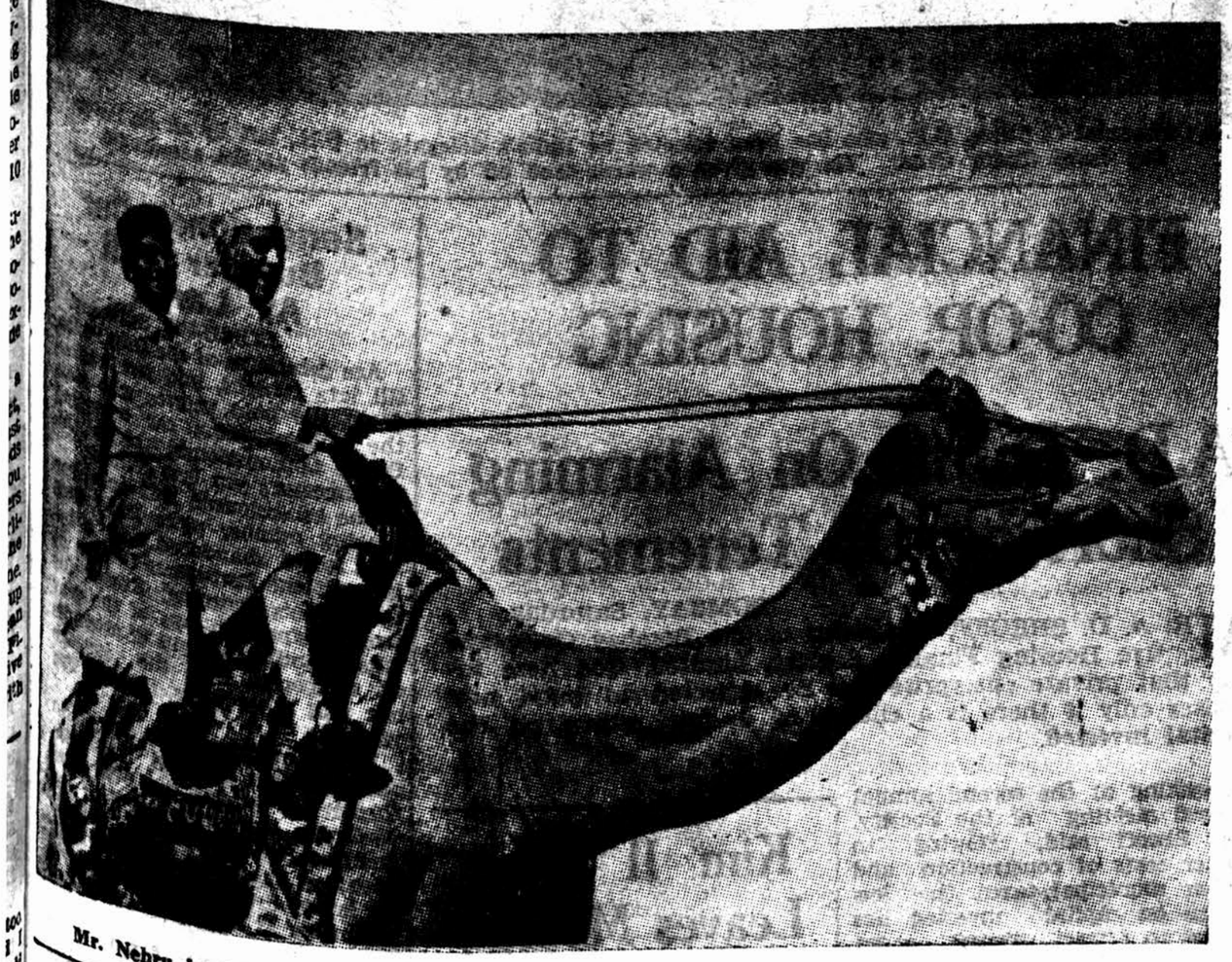
The Bombay Chronicle WEEKLY

NEWS SECTION

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1953

Big Blow To Indian Shipping

Joy Ride Indeed!



Mr. Nehru having a joy-ride on camel with Mr. G. D. Birla, during his recent visit to Pilani.

MASTER CRITICISES CENTRE'S POLICY

Oil Refineries Deprive Country Of Carrying Trade

MADRAS, September 26 (NAFEN).

'THE Planning Commission has emphasised the need for building up the nucleus of a tanker fleet to carry the products of the oil refineries round the coast of India. It is therefore deplorable that the Union Government should have given the assurance and permission to the oil refineries to carry their refined products between any two ports on the Indian coast in tankers regardless of the flag'.

Thus observed Mr. M. A. Master, Chairman of the Ports and Shipping Statistics Committee, in an interview with NAFEN here.

Mr. Master pointed out that the oil trade was one of the vital trades of the country.

"Petrol, kerosene and other oils constitute," he said, "nearly 26 per cent of the imports of India. But not a single ton of these oils is imported in an Indian tanker."

In view of the national shipping policy announced by the Union Government in 1947, Mr. Master said the country expected the Union Government would make satisfactory arrangements with the proposed oil refineries to enable Indian tankers, when available, to participate in the import of crude oil exceeding 4,000,000 tons.

He regretted that no such arrangement, however, was made and one more "golden opportunity" for increasing participation by national shipping in India's overseas trade was thus lost.

The coastal trade of India was reserved to Indian ships from 1950. The Government announced from time to time that national shipping was now carrying almost cent per cent of the coastal trade of India, but this trade amounted only to 2,500,000 tons per year.

Mr. Master disclosed that two foreign refineries are expected to start functioning in Bombay from between June, 1954, and January, 1955. They are expected to carry 700,000 tons of refined products round the coasts of India.

Mr. Master added: "A third foreign refinery is also expected to function at Visakapatnam in about a couple of years and it is expected to carry another 200,000 tons of refined products.

BETWEEN INDIAN PORTS

"From the estimates given by the oil companies themselves, it was understood nearly 800,000 to 1,000,000 tons of refined products of oil refineries would have to be carried around the coast of India each year between one Indian port and another.

"Thus there will be an additional cargo of about a million tons available for carriage on the coast. The carriage of these refined products would alone constitute about 36 to 40 per cent of the present entire trade on our coasts.

"To allow such a large trade to be carried by tankers, regardless of flag, would not only constitute a wide breach in the citadel of reservation, but would also defeat the very purpose of reservation which the Government is deeply anxious to see effectively fulfilled."

Mr. Master, therefore, appealed to the Union Government "to arrive at such an arrangement with the refineries even at this late hour so as not only to ensure the fullest implementation of the policy of reservation but also to secure satisfactory participation for Indian tankers in the importation of oil from abroad."

POLICE SWOOP ON GAMBLING DENS

HUBLI, Sept. 26 (H.S.): Ten to 15 gambling centres were raided and 16 people were arrested yesterday, in Hubli city in a mass swoop by the police. Five hundred rupees and their paper receipts were found on the person of the arrested, it is learnt. Among the arrested there was Mr. Metrani, a local pearl merchant.

It is stated that a secret telephone machine which was used by them was confiscated by the police. Most of these centres were located in pan supari shops, and some of them were near police stations.

A. I. N. E. C. COMMITTEE DISCUSSES

Closure Of 'Times Of India' Publications In Calcutta

PLEADS FOR ADEQUATE RECOMPENSE

NEW DELHI, Sept. 26 (UPI).

AT the two-day meeting of the Standing Committee of the A.I.N.E.C., the President, Mr. A. D. Mani informed the Committee that he had taken the closure of three publications of the Times of India at Calcutta as an item of the agenda, as such a closure was an extraordinary one in the development of journalism. The plight of journalists and workers thrown out of employment was a suitable subject for the consideration of the Standing Committee.

Mr. Mankekar speaking on behalf of the Times of India said that the Board of Directors decided to close the Calcutta unit, on account of recurring heavy loss of over Rs. one lakh every month. All permanent employees were promptly paid one month's salary plus dearness allowance in lieu of notice, which they would have otherwise got after working for full one month.

The question of closure and payment of due compensation and relief to the employees has been referred by the West Bengal Government to the Industrial Tribunal and the management could only await the Tribunal's Award. The management had informed the Press Commission, that although working journalists did not fall within the definition of "workmen under the Industrial Disputes Act," they would be willing, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, to extend to working journalists, as a very special case, benefits if any, awarded to workmen as a result of the adjudication.

COMPENSATION URGED

The Committee considered the statement made by Mr. Mankekar and adopted the following resolution:—

"The Standing Committee of the A.I.N.E.C., views with regret the precipitate closure of three publications of the Times of India group in Calcutta and the termination of the services of the staff, some of whom had been recruited only a few months before the closure. The Standing Committee is of opinion that the notice given to the staff is wholly inadequate to the extraordinary circumstances of the closure and that the management of the Times of India should pay to the journalists and workers thrown out of work adequate compensation to tide over a reasonable period of unemployment.

ASSAULT ON PRESSMEN

The Committee took up the consideration of the alleged assault of newspaper reporters at Calcutta recently. As the incidents under question were the subject of a judicial inquiry, the Committee felt that it should not go into the investigation of the facts of the case, but it recorded a resolution, however, on facilities to be given to journalists in covering extraordinary events.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS

The Committee adopted the following resolution relating to travelling facilities to the members of the Standing Committee of the AINEC: "That the Standing Committee of the AINEC is of the opinion that representation be made to the Railway Board and Minister for Railways to grant concessional fares to enable members of the Standing Committee of the AINEC to attend its meetings

(Continued on page VIII)

PRAKASAM RESIGNS FROM P. S. P.

Associate Member Of Congress

MADRAS, Sept. 26 (UPI).

MR. T. Prakasam today, officially announced his resignation from the National Executive of the Praja-Socialist Party as well as the State organisations of the Party and also his having joined the Congress Legislature Party as an associated member.

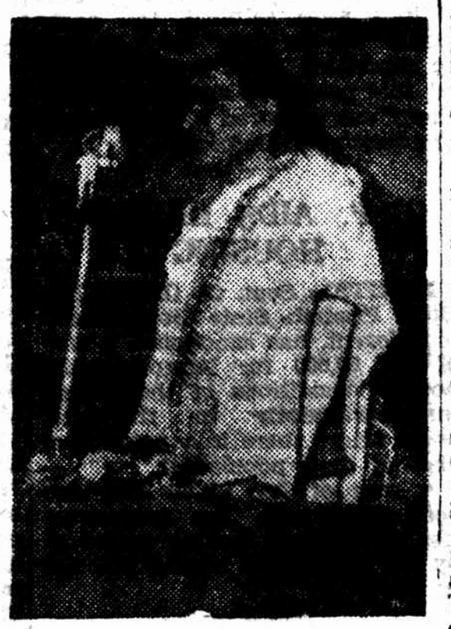
In a statement announcing his resignation from the P.S.P. Mr. Prakasam said: "Yesterday I resigned my membership of P.S.P. National Executive and also Central P.S.P. I communicated this by wire both to the Chairman at Delhi and also acting General Secretary at Bombay. Today I have resigned my membership and leadership of provincial P.S.P. organisation.

I offer my sincere thanks to all Andhra P.S.P. legislators and also members of P.S.P. Executive who have backed me up in my stand. I also offer my thanks to those who differed from me and tried to support P.S.P. National Executive, which refused my release from Party obligations on what it considered a principle.

PRAKASAM'S THEORY

"There is no principle in this world which laid down that a

(Continued on page VIII)



MR. T. PRAKASAM

U N RECEIVES KOREAN MESSAGE

UNITED NATIONS (New York), Sept 26 (UPI-AFP): The secretariat of the United Nations has just received a message from the North Korean Government, it was learned here today. Official sources said, they knew nothing about the contents of the message. The message drafted in Russian was now being translated into English.

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(3745)

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PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
CENTRAL STANDARDS OFFICE

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts of ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN under the Architect in the Central Standards Office for Railways, New Delhi.

One post of Senior Draftsman Grade 'A'—scale Rs. 360-20-500. Qualifications: Diploma in Architecture (of the All India Board of Technical Studies standard) from Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay or Delhi Polytechnic with at least five years experience in an Architect's Office.

One post of Senior Draftsman Grade 'B'—scale Rs. 300-20-400. Qualifications: Inter Architecture (A.I.B.T.S. standard) with at least five years experience in an Architect's Office.

One post of Senior Draftsman Grade 'C'—scale Rs. 260-15-350. Qualifications: Inter Architecture with at least three years experience in an Architect's Office.

All the three posts carry the allowances admissible under the rules. Two vacancies are reserved, one each for suitable Scheduled Caste and scheduled tribe candidates.

The posts are temporary at present. Applications giving full particulars with dates regarding general education, technical education, length of practical experience with names of offices where worked, present salary and age; accompanied with copies of testimonials, should reach the Deputy Chief Controller of Standardization, Incharge, Central Standards Office for Railways, New Delhi by 10th October, 1953. Government employees should apply through proper channel.

(7075)

PUBLIC NOTICES

TIRUMALAI TIRUPATI DEVASTHANAMS, TIRUPATI.
TENDER FOR DIAMONDS

CONDITIONS:

(a) Fine white to blue white
(b) Glass clean VVS excluded
(c) Latest cutting preferably 'R' cut
(d) Sizes of diamonds required:
8 diamonds of 3|4 carat each
1 diamond of 1 carat
200 diamonds of 6 per carat size

CONDITIONS OF SELECTION: The Board of Trustees of the Devasthanams will have absolute discretion to accept or reject wholly or partly diamonds tendered for sale without assigning reasons and the price quoted shall hold good for the diamonds so selected. Diamonds should be insured by the tenderers at their expense and sent to the Chairman, Board of Trustees, Tirumalai Tirupati Devasthanams through the Indian Overseas Bank Ltd., Madras. The last date for receipt of tenders with the goods at Madras shall be 8th October 1953 and the selection will be made on 10th October 1953 at 3 p.m. at 19, Royapettah High Road, Madras 14. For further particulars apply to: The Executive Officer, Tirumalai Tirupati Devasthanams, Tirupati.

(7086)

EUROPEAN DEFENCE COMMUNITY

French Socialists Not Prepared To Vote

PARIS, Sept. 26 (UPI-AFP): French socialist circles last night indicated that the socialist party as a whole was not yet prepared to vote for the ratification of the European Defence Community Treaty. They were commenting on the speech of Guy Mollet, Secretary-General of the French Socialist Party, at the meeting of European Consultative Assembly in Strasburg two days ago, when Mollet said the French Socialists hoped to ratify the treaty.

Socialist circles said that only a National Council of the Party could decide party line before any vital vote in the National Assembly. An emergency National Council would be summoned to decide whether or not to vote for ratification of the E.D.C. treaty. The Socialist Party Secretariat said that if the National Council considered the necessary conditions were fulfilled, the party would "do its duty" even though in opposition. But it was indicated this need not mean that the Party was prepared to form a new "replacement majority.

U. P. AIDS HARIJAN HOUSING

NANITAL, Sept. 26 (UPI): The Uttar Pradesh State Government, it is learnt, has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 50,000 for improving the housing conditions of the Harijans particularly in the rural areas where there is a preponderance of their population.

A sum of Rs. 12,700 has also been sanctioned for reconstruction of Harijan houses destroyed by the ravages of nature like fire or flood.

Civil Aviation Strike In Indo-China

SAIGON, Sept. 26 (UPI-AFP):—A Civil Aviation strike will begin in Indo-China at midnight local time tonight. The Airlines Trade Unions Executive Committee making the strike decision today said that all international and local civil planes would be grounded but that military air traffic would not be affected.

The decision was taken in spite of a requisition order served on the Committee a week ago by Commissioner General Maurice De Jean. The strike is for better pay conditions.

Mr. Chimanlal C. Shah, M.P., who has been selected as India's delegate to U.N., left by air on Saturday from Santa Cruz. He was given a warm send off by his friends at the aerodrome.

FINANCIAL AID TO CO-OP. HOUSING

A.D. Shroff On Alarming Shortage Of Tenements

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. A. D. SHROFF, Chairman of the Bombay Co-operative Housing Finance Society, Limited, said here today that private enterprise can be expected to build new houses only if there is a chance of a fair return on the capital invested.

Speaking at the second annual general meeting of the Society, Mr. Shroff said, "Owing to higher costs of construction and higher municipal taxes, the low return on capital invested has ceased to attract private enterprise" to build new houses.

Speaking about the Society itself, Mr. Shroff said that the organisation had been set up with the sole object of "rendering long-term financial assistance to Co-operative Housing Societies in the State." It was the Society's duty, he said, to investigate the increasing shortage of residential accommodation in Bombay city.

He pointed out that Bombay's population was in the vicinity of 32 lakhs, whereas the total number of tenements in Bombay and Suburbs could accommodate only 2 millions.

This, he said, left nearly 40 per cent of the city's population still to be accommodated.

Continuing, Mr. Shroff said that apart from this alarming shortage of houses, even the condition of the existing residential structures was deplorable.

Private enterprise, he said, had been repelled by higher taxes from the building of new houses. The burden has, therefore, devolved upon the co-operative housing societies usch as this one, he said.

GOVERNMENT AID

Government has in the past given financial assistance to such Housing Societies but with its growing commitments the administration was unable to cope with the demand. "In order to cope with this greater demand," said Mr. Shroff, "this Society has been (formed) with the direct and active assistance of the (State) Government who had not only agreed to subscribe to the extent of 50 per cent of the capital, but has also guaranteed both the repayment of capital and the payment of a minimum dividend of 3½ per cent."

So far, this Society had received 30 applications from various housing organisations in the State, said Mr. Shroff. These 30 applications required a total of more than 10.8 million rupees. Six of them had already been financed after their claims had been scrutinised and a number of other claims were being examined or awaiting completion of the necessary legal and other formalities.

Referring to the rate of interest charged by this Society, Mr. Shroff said that this rate is such that the applicant societies could not possibly obtain similar financial assistance from elsewhere at any cheaper rates of interest.

Kim Il Sung Leaves Moscow

MOSCOW, Sept. 26 (UPI-AFP): The North Korean delegation headed by Kim Il Sung left Moscow yesterday.

In a speech at the airport Kim Il Sung thanked the Soviet Government and people for their warm reception.

He said funds to be obtained from the Soviet Union would be used to build up industry, develop agriculture and raise the material and cultural level of Korean people.

300 INDONESIAN REBELS ARRESTED

DJAKARTA, Sept. 26 (UPI-AFP): A total of 300 rebels were arrested following the revolt which broke out in Acheen on Sumatra last Sunday.

Announcing this, a statement by the army headquarters said that in a recent clearing up operation the army had succeeded in destroying the rebels' concentration at Lambaro, south of Kularadja, but small-scale fighting is still continuing in the countryside.

Sensational Car Burgler Still At Large

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ace detectives of the City Police, till late tonight, had not tracked down the bold thieves who stole the Hillman-Minx car belonging Police Commissioner, Mr. M. M. Chudasama's son last evening.

The ash-coloured 1952-model car bearing number plate BMU 6166 was found abandoned near a by-lane off the Portuguese Church at Dadar this morning. Except for two missing hub-caps of the rear wheels and some signs of attempts at tampering with the luggage box and other parts, the car was "intact."

Mr. Chudasama's son, who is in business, had gone to the Eros theatre to attend the 6-30 show yesterday evening and as the guarded car park at the traffic island is dug by the Municipality for laying drainage pipes, he parked the car at the nearby Jamshedji Tata Road.

Between 6-30 and 9 p.m., it is stated, the culprits "lifted" the car after successfully tackling the locked door with a "master key". The Esplanade Police were immediately informed and all the police stations in Greater Bombay were alerted on the wireless to look out for the car.

It was not, however, till 10-30 in the morning today, that the stolen vehicle was traced by a watchful patrolling police constable near the Portuguese Church, Dadar. The Dadar Police who took charge of the car handed it over to the Esplanade Police who are being actively assisted by the Bombay C.I.D.

Mr. M. M. Chudasama, it may be noted, is at present in Poona in connection with the Police Week there.

ROME, Sept. 26 (UPI-AFP): Workers resumed duties, without incident, in all the industry sectors yesterday.

Industrial Trades' Union would stage a 24 hours strike for better pay and less lay-offs.

Boundary Commission Should Be Made Permanent Body

Lanka Sundaram's Plea At Anand

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 26 (UPI).

"WE are pledged to get a move on with foreign popular constitutional sanctions for our movement for linguistic redestruction of states, and by implication to force the hands of the Government of India to concede the immediate necessity for the redrawing of the administrative and political map of this land on a predominently linguistic basis", observed Dr. Lanka Sundaram, M.P., here today.

Presiding over the second All-India Linguistic States Conference, Dr. Lanka Sundaram said that "the linguistic states movement as we have sponsored it, is specifically intended to create the climate for the avoidance of a civil war, which is very much in front of this country, thanks to the vitriolic local conditions developing in bilingual and border areas, multi-lingual cities and a host of other places and spots.

Referring to the proposed Boundary Commission, Dr. Lanka Sundaram hoped, that this Commission would eventually become a statutory commission, and that something like a special bench of the Supreme Court to deal with minorities questions and disputed areas would also be created, in order to wilt some of the present controversies within the ambit of our linguistic states movement into the judicial atmosphere of the highest tribunal in England.

The President before concluding, called upon his countrymen to consider propositions as to the manner in which the people should conduct themselves in order that "the regrouping of the country on a predominently linguistic basis becomes feasible as painlessly and enduringly as possible."

Dr. Chandulal Desai, ex-Vice-President, Gujerat Pradesh Congress Committee inaugurating the conference said that if they wanted to see their country march towards progress, then the problem of linguistic provinces must be solved without delay.

He condemned the Gujarat Pradesh Congress directive to all Congressmen not take part in such conferences, and observed that such actions would harm the Congress in Gujerat.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Bhadrapad, Vad 5, 2010.
Muslim: Moharram 16, 1373.
Parsi: Farvardin 26, 1323.
Sunrise: 6-29 a.m.
Sunset 6-32 p.m.
Hightide 02-34, 14-20.
Lowtide 08-24, 20-34

Today's Engagements

BHARAT SEVA SANGH: Cleaning Programme at Dabak Chawl, Saitan Chowky, Gokhale Road (South) 8-00 a.m. Municipal Commissioner will participate in the programme.

SHRI RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: Yogiraj Shri Umeshchandraji will speak on "Nature Cure" at 27, Vincent Square No. 2, Dadar. (Central Railway) at 10-00 a.m.

MANDVI DISTRICT BHADUT SANGH: Annual General Meeting at Dr. Rana's Dispensary, Bhat Bazar Fountain 2-30 p.m.

C P. TANK ROAD CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.: Annual general meeting at Hira Baug Hall, Kasturba Chowk, C. P. Tank Road at 3-00 p.m.

BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSOCIATION: Convention of mass organisations to protest against the Rent Control Amendment Act at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall at 8-30 p.m.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Prof. Shankar Waman alias Sonopant Dandekar will deliver "Pravachans and Kirtans" in the Bhavan's Gita Mandir Hall (Third Floor) for 7 days daily at 8-00 p.m. from today.

ARYA SAMAJ, FORT: Pandit Satyavrathji "Snatak" will speak on "Arya Samajik religion" at Arya Samaj, Bora Bazar, Fort, 9-30 a.m.

GIRGAUM FIRE VICTIMS' RELIEF COMMITTEE: Meeting of the Committee at Suresh Memorial Hall at Thakurdwar at 1-00 p.m.

HINDI SANGEET PRACHARAK SAMITI, BOMBAY: Prof. Veshwantrao will deliver on "Deepak Rag and its attendant ragnees" at Sayajirao Maharaj Sangeet Kalabhavan at 10-00 a.m.

CHILDREN'S CLUB: Entertainment programme of the Club at the Government Law College, behind Churchgate Station, at 4-00 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Bldg., opp. Flora Fountain. Public lecture followed by question and answers on "The Sheaths of the Soul" at 5 p.m.

U.J. To Observe Working Journalists' Day Today

The Chairman of the Bombay Union of Journalists, Mr. M. Sivram has appealed to all journalists in the city to join in observing the "Working Journalists' Day" today (Sunday).

He said the objectives is to draw public attention to the growing menace of insecurity and unemployment facing the working journalists all over the country.

The observance of the Day is also meant to focus attention on the recommendation on the journalists' case to the Press Commission.

Sivram has also appealed to journalists to contribute their mite to the fund started by the Union in response to a suggestion made by the Indian Federation of Working Journalists, the parent body. The fund is being collected to meet the organisational expenses and the additional burden that has fallen on the Federation in collecting and collating facts and figures to be presented before the Press Commission.

B. U. J. MEETING

The Bombay Union of Journalists will hold a public meeting of all journalists in the city in observance of 'Working Journalists' Day' at its office at 4 p.m. today.

Cyclonic Storm Of Small Core

40 MILES SOUTH-WEST OF SANDHEADS

POONA, Sept. 26 (UPI): Following is the All-India weather summary for Saturday:—

The deep depression in the north-west of Bay of Bengal — now probably a cyclonic storm of small core — is centred at 08.30 hours I.S.T. today about 40 miles south-west of Sandheads. It is likely to continue to move in a northerly direction.

Rain or thundershowers have been fairly widespread in Gangetic west Bengal, west Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad.

Principal amounts of rainfall are:—Dhubri 3", Raipur 2", Chanda 2", Pabhani 2", Agagta 2", Midnapore 2", Balasore 1½", Ramagundam 7½", Nizamabad 1½", Saugor Island 7", Sandheads 1", Puri 1."

Forecast valid until the evening of Sunday:—Rain or tuhnder-showers will be widespread in north-east India outside Bihar, in east Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad.

'Quake Rocks Reno

RENO NEVANA, Sept. 26 (UPI-AFP): A violent earthquake last night shook Reno. No one was hurt and hardly any damage was reported.

Despatch Of Sea Mails

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Ceylon, Malaya, Thailand, Indonesia, Indo-China, Philippine Islands, British North Borneo and Hongkong will be made from Bombay on October 5, 1953 by P and O R M S "Corfu". Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6-00 p.m. on October 3 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

INDO-AFRICAN TELEPHONE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Director-General, Overseas Communications Service, has announced that the radio telephone service between India and East Africa will be closed on October 12, it being a public holiday in East Africa.

High Toll Of Enteric In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Enteric fever continued to take a high toll in Bombay. During the week ending September 19, there were 62 attacks and 14 deaths from this fever, according to the latest health statistics released by the Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality.

Although plague was absent during the week, cholera caused five attacks and one death.

The mortality during the week was 907, which is 51 more than in the preceding week and death rate was 16.6. Live births registered during the week were 1,725 and the birth rate was 31.6.

TWO FATAL ACCIDENTS IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday: Two fatal accidents occurred on the suburban railway lines yesterday.

One of these was at Matunga in which a middle-aged person was knocked down and killed. It occurred in the morning.

While the other was reported at Charni Road Station in which an elderly person of 60 was knocked down and instantly killed on the tracks between Charni Road and Grant Road.

The bodies have been removed to city morgue where they are lying unidentified.

HAUL OF CIGARETTES FROM DOCK PROWLER

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mohmed Gani Nabikhan was arrested in one of the city docks by the Yellow Gate police on Friday evening, as he was found to be prowling about in a suspicious manner.

A search of his person revealed 1,000 Craven "A" cigarettes for the possession of which he could not give a satisfactory explanation.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

243 metres.

7-00 Mangal prabhat, 7-10 Programme. 7-15 M songs, 7-30 Instr. music. 7-45 Veena Mehta, G songs, 8-15 Y S Mirashibuwa, vocal, 11-00 Your choice 11-45 Radio instr. music. 12-00 S Banerji. H songs, 12-15 For women. G. 13-10 A H J Khan. sitar. 13-40 Concerto.

17-30 L C Mathur. vocal, 17-45 Veena Mehta. G songs, 18-05, Music. 18-10 Locals, 18-20 G songs, 18-30 N A Daggar, vocal. 19-00 A H J Khan. sitar. 19-30 For industrial workers. 20-15 Y S Mirashibuwa. vocal. 20-45 Veena Mehta. G songs. 21-15 Alamelu Mangal. K music. 21-45 Cameo. 21-55 Music 22-00 W Gieseking, pianoforte. 22-25 Phil. orch.

VARIATIONS: 353m.

08-00 AIR artist. sitar. 08-45 Kanchanmala Badhe. M songs. 12-15 N A Daggar. alap dhupad. 12-35 N D Golapkar party. M songs. 13-00. Kanchanmala Badhe. M songs. 13-30 S Banerji. H songs. 13-50 M Varma. Vocal

17-30 For children. M 18-20 For villages in M. at 18-50 in K. 19-20 Kanchanmala Badhe. M songs. 19-30 L C Mathur. vocal. 20-30 Book review. H. 20-45 Konkani prog.. 21-15 S Banerji. H songs. 21-30 Studio concert.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 312m.— 07-30 Worship. 7-45 N Sendarkar, bhairav. 8-15 N Sendarkar, allaya bilawal. 9-09 Tarini Munshi, geets. 9-15 Delhi recital. 10-00 For children. G. 12-30 G geets. 12-45 Tarini Munshi G geets. 13-10 AIR artists, instr. duet. 18-00 Tarini Munshi geet. 18-10 AIR artist, thumri khamaj. 18-20 B L U Soni. bhajans. 18-30 Locals (Ahm), 18-35 Mixed songs (Ahm.). 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda). 19-00 N Sendarkar, gaud malhar 19-15 B L U Soni, bhajans. 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.). 19-30 Locals (Baroda). 19-35 Getanjali (Baroda). 20-15 N Sendarkar, raag kafi. 20-30 Choice. 21-15 B L U Soni, compositions. 21-30 D Shukla. G play.

RADIO CEYLON

19 and 41m.—7-00 a.m. Music in March Time. 7-15 Records at Random. 7-30 BBC News. 7-45 Orchestra. 8-00 Serenade. 8-15 Voice of Prophecy. 8-45 Make Mine Music. 9-00 Choice of People.

25 and 49m.—6-00 p.m. Families Favourites. 6-15 Home News. 6-20 BBC News and News Talk. 6-45 J hear Southland Singing. 7-00, Swing and Sway with Kaye. 7-15 Musical Flashback. 7-30 Waltzes of World. 8-00 Ovaltine Amateur Hour. 8-30 Melody Tour. 9-00 Hour of Charm. 9-30 Voice of Prophecy. 10-00 Musicale. 10-45 Eventide Echoes.

Morning—Hindi: 31m.— 7-00 to 8-00 a.m. Music, Evening —Hindi: 41m., 7-45 Lipton Show, 6-00 Binaca Geet Mala, 9-30 to 10-00 p.m Gospel Hour.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 15-15 BBC Scottish orch., 16-00 Service, 16-45 Sports, 17-00 Engmag., 17-30 Forces' show, 18-45 Mr. Music!, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portratt, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Much-binding.

EASTERN SERVICE—18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-45 (For students, 20-00 Science, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Health and hygiene, 20-35 Mail bag.

Studio Concert

On Sunday, 27th September AIR Bombay will broadcast a Studio Concert which will include a programme of vocal recital by Nasir Aminuddin Daggar with Pakhawaj accompaniment by Govindrao Burhanpurkar, Sitar recital by Abdul Haleem Jaffar Khan and vocal music by Smt. Manik Varma. This programme can be heard on 353 and 61.98 metres from 21-30 to 23-00 hours.

"Pickwick Papers"

On Sunday, September 27, 1953 at 9-45 p.m. All India Radio Bombay will broadcast a Personal Choice Programme by T. A. Aguiar on Dickens' "Pickwick Papers" in the series 'Cameo.' This programme can be heard on 243.9 and 41.44 metres.

GOAN PATRIOTS ILL IN ANGOLA PRISON

People's Party Urges Repatriation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Four of the seven Goan political prisoners deported to Angola in Portuguese West Africa are dangerously ill while the others are keeping indifferent health, according to Goan People's Party circles here.

Angola is stated to be a notorious Portuguese concentration camp where only criminals given the life sentence are sent.

The Goan People's Party has called upon the Government of India to use all its moral pressure and rouse world opinion to demand the repatriation of these Goan prisoners.

"It is a crime against humanity that these seven non-violent satyagrahis who had demanded freedom of speech and civil liberties for Goa should be virtually buried alive in Angola," says Mr. George Vaz, General Secretary of the Goan People's Party, Bombay, in a statement to the press today.

WOMAN TIED UP IN FLAT AND ROBBED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Aminabai Kaka Mahomed, a middle aged woman residing at Kazi Fyed Street, Central Pydhownie, was tied up with ropes and robbed of gold ornaments and cash late night by two men who entered her room on some pretext.

But the woman was poor, and all her precious possessions which the thieves could get away with was of the value of Rs. 95.

It is stated that at about 10 p.m. two men knocked at her door and when the unsuspecting lady opened the door, they pounced on her, gagged her, tied her up and removed the ornaments and cash.

Subsequently some neighbours who came to visit her, found the poor woman in her helpless condition. They released her at once and informed the police who are investigating. The two men are absconding.

Lead Pipe Of Council Hall

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A young man was caught red-handed while attempting to cut the lead pipe of the Council Hall Building, seat of the State's lawmakers, situated near the Prince of Wales Museum in the early hours of this morning.

Police said at about 4 a.m. today Ragho Angara was found tampering with the lead pipe.

Police claim that with the arrest of Ragho they have succeeded in unearthing a gang of thieves engaged in cutting lead pipes of buildings in the Colaba area during the dark hours of the night, and later selling the same in Chor Bazar.

Pending inquiries the accused was ordered to be remanded into police custody by Mr. K. S. Navalkar, Presidency Magistrate, at Esplanade Court today.

LUCKNOW: The Municipal elections in the State were initiated on Saturday by the Uttar Pradesh Congress Chief, Mr. Algurai Shastri.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

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EVEREST

Ban On Parab And Walter Is Removed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE 'sword of damocles' that hung over Bombay Soccer due to the 'sine die' suspensions of Walter D'Souza and Parab, both I.C.L. players, for not assisting the Western India Football Association in the National Championships, was withdrawn this evening when the WIFA Committee met and unanimously voted in favour of lifting the ban.

Walter D'Souza

More sensational, however, was the fact that the WIFA Secretary said that the ban had been lifted on a personal basis. But all that matters is the lifting of it.

Still more sensational was the fact that the air passages of the two players concerned were already booked and they left the same night by the night 'plane for Calcutta. Walter and Parab received their passage tickets from Mr. Shankerlal, a patron of the ICL Club and a member of the WIFA.

Many wellwishers congratulated Parab and Walter outside the Cooperage this evening and news spread around like wild fire. In some parts of the city celebrations were also in progress.

A large number of friends saw the players off at the Air Lines office at 9-30 p.m.

It may be recalled that only this morning, the football correspondent of this paper had an exclusive interview with Mr. Rungta, the President of the ICL Football Club and he said a small hitch was to be overcome to put the matter right.

What the small hitch was, is not publicly known, but a signed letter was produced before the WIFA Committee members which caused a unanimous decision.

The WIFA, further removed the ban on the four BEST players who offered an apology. They were banned till the end of October. They are Azavedo, B. D'Souza, Bhimrao and Pimpalgaokar.

A telegram has already been sent to the All-India Football Federation informing them about the lifting of the ban on the ICL players, who may now be permitted to play in the IFA Shield final.

Parab

C.M'S HOCKEY SIDE TAKES SHAPE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Seventy-nine schoolboys turned up well attired and full equipped this evening to take their first practical lessons in the coaching scheme of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association with a view to the formation of a Chief Minister's XI.

They were put through their paces with physical training and the real art of holding their sticks They were also versed in the fundamental rules of the game.

The Director of the scheme, Mr. Johnny P. D'Souza personally supervised the work of a number of coaches, who worked the boys in batches.

Kishenlal, Gentle, Leo Pinto, Maxie Vaz, D. Fernandes and many of those honorary coaches put in their appearance this evening.

Again on Sunday evening, the boys and coaches will have a work out at 4-30.

Indian Air Force Inter-Unit Sports

BANGALORE, Sept. 25.

The H.Q. Training Command Inter Unit Sports which started here, last Monday, are now providing an interesting phase of progress. In a football match played between No. 2 Ground Training School and No. 3 Equipment Depot teams, the former managed to scrape home by the odd goal in five. Mani of 3 R.D. drew first blood, but William (2 G.T. 3) soon equalised. Ray scored the second goal for 3 E.D. This spurred on 2 G.T.S. who scored through Satyapal. At the close of play the two teams were seen on equal terms. Extra time was played and Swaminathan (2 G.T.) was lucky to score the winning goal, thus beating 3 E.D. 3 goals to 2.

Stankey of No. 2 G.T.S. beat Chandy of No. 3 E.D. by 5-7, 7-5, 6-4.

Rebello of 3 E.D. however took revenge by beating Seghal of No. 2 G.T.S. by 7-5, 6-2.

In basket-ball the T.T.C. were completely out-classed by I.A.F. Station, Jalahalli. Kapur, who represented India in basket ball in the last Asian games, was the mainstay of I.A.F. Station, Jalahalli. His clever anticipation and solid defence earned the repeated applause of the spectators. The final score was I.A.F. Station, Jalahalli 67 points and T.T.C. 24 points.

Unmanageable Soccer Crowd

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 26: The final of the North Zone Inter-University Football tournament between Calcutta and Gauhati University teams which was to be played on the Muir Central College ground this evening was abandoned when a huge crowd that had turned up to see the match became unmanageable.

Nearly 50,000 soccer fans of Allahabad collected on the playground and all the stadium and every inch of vantage point were packed.

The match will be held again tomorrow.

Bombay Cricket Umpires Meet

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Under the auspices of the Association of Bombay Cricket Umpires, a discussion on 'knotty points' pertaining to cricket umpiring will take place at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 29th September 1953 at the Pathare Prabhu Social Club Hall, 2nd Floor (next to Albless Baug), Charni Road, Bombay.

Umpires and all those interested in the game are requested to attend.

Abandoned Game In Callan Cup

AMATEURS BEAT BLUE WIZARDS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ANOTHER abandoned game at the Cooperage this week, and it had to be St. Francis Goans as well, when they were down by the odd goal in three against BEST in the Callan Cup Football tournament played this evening; earlier Bombay Amateurs accounted for Blue Wizards by three goals to one in their second round encounter.

Five minutes before the end of the Francis Goans-BEST game, referee J. P. D'Mello abandoned the match due to bad light. The game started five minutes late as the teams' colours were confusing and a change was made; St. Francis Goans wore green jerseys.

The match was keenly fought out with fast moves by both sides. The BEST forwards showed good 'goal-hunting' and this task they were aided by the poor workmanship of Francis Goan's custodian Viegas.

Francis Goans played a disjointed game in the initial period, but fought back resolutely in the second half. They even wasted many good scoring chances.

Gajanan, the BEST inside-left, scored both goals for his side; the first, in the 12th minute and the second off a header in the 28th minute of the first half.

Five minutes after the breather, Eddie Fernandes scored for Francis Goans to reduce the margin for his side.

The teams were:—

BEST: Prabhakar; Arjun, Pinto; Perumal, Antic, Krishna; Gaikwad, Moraes, Balkrishna, Gajanan, Samuel.

ST. FRANCIS GOANS: Viegas; J. Rodrigues, Gonsalves; Assis, B. D'Souza, S. D'Costa; C. Braganza, M. Fernandes, E. Rodrigues, E. Fernandes, P. Fernandes.

Referee: J. P. D'Mello.

AMATEURS WIN

Bombay Amateurs proved superior in every department to the second division side, Blue Wizards and emerged victorious by 3 goals to one earlier in the evening.

Blue Wizards played with only ten men. Bangera scored for the Amateurs first, then N. C. Puthran, while Roy added the third. Menezes reduced the margin for the Wizards off a penalty.

The teams were:

BOMBAY AMATEURS: Sanjiva; Waghela, Puthran; Manjunath, Sanil, R. Shetty; R. C. Puthran, Y. M. Mandon, Roy, Sunder, Bangera.

BLUE WIZARDS: Raja; D. Fernandes, Moraes; B. D'Cunha, Diago, L. Fernandes; V. D'Penha, Abraham, Menezes, Raphael.

Referee: R. Rodrigues.

Thorat's Smile Saves Situation

WHEN CHINESE P.O.W.s KIDNAPPED INDIAN OFFICER

HINDNAGAR, September 26, (UPI-AFP).

THE G. O. C. of the Indian Custodian Force, Major-General Thorat, added a new feather to his cap by showing exemplary calmness and tact to deal with rather an extremely awkward incident in a Chinese prisoners' camp yesterday.

The incident occurred when Major H. S. Grewal of the Dogra Regiment, a Chinese interpreter with the Indian Custodian Force, was forcibly dragged and detained by the Chinese non-repatriate prisoners in Compound D-31 and was held for ransom for an hour and a half. The prisoners demanded that their companion Sergeant Wang Shu who had previous day expressed his desire to be returned to China and had since been repatriated by the NNRC, should be brought back to the compound. L/Nk. Thakur Singh of the Army Service Corps who saw Major Grewal being dragged by the angry prisoners into their tents rushed bravely inside the compound on his own, unaided and unarmed.

Major-General S. P. P. Thorat, G.O.C., Indian Custodian Force, on being informed, also rushed to the help of Major Grewal with a party of 12 men of the Jat Regiment. His intention was to personally trace and save his two men, but he soon found himself trapped by the prisoners, 500 strong, who threw a firm cordon around him. Unperturbed, Gen. Thorat took command of his small party to meet the situation.

The incident took place yesterday morning at about 12 noon, when Major-General Thorat was on his morning round, accompanied by Brigadier Gurbaksh Singh, Deputy Force Commander, Brigadier R. S. Paintal, Brigade Commander, Lt.-Col. M. R. Budhwar, Major Grewal and Lt. Daljit Singh.

Major-General Thorat had been warned that the prisoners were in an angry mood, and had even gone to the extent of giving an ultimatum that unless Sergeant Wang Shu was returned they would break out or resort to force. The prisoners had been demonstrating the whole morning, and had thrown stones at the Indian guard and the jeep of the compound commander.

ADAMANT

Major-General Thorat, as he put it, wanted to take the bull by the horns and assess the situation for himself. As the party went inside, they were greeted with sullen and sulky faces; the prisoners refused to talk to the Indian officers. Major-General Thorat tried to reason with them but they would see no reason. The prisoners made only one demand which, of course, could not be accepted.

When the party was coming out after about 20 minutes of altercation, the prisoners grabbed Major Grewal and Lt. Daljit Singh, who were in the rear. The latter struggled with them and succeeded in coming out minus his coat-sleeve. But Major Grewal was overpowered and within second whisked inside the prisoners' tents. Major-General Thorat was the first to come out, but when L/Nk. Thakur Singh went rushing in shouting that Major Grewal had been dragged inside, the G.O.C., Custodian Force, also rushed into the compound. Ten men of the Jat Regiment followed Major-General Thorat inside the compound with sticks.

CLASH STOPPED

These men met the prisoners who were armed with tent poles, which had spikes at their ends. There was a minor clash but the Indian soldiers were ordered to stop by Major-General Thorat, who came in between the opposing sides.

Meanwhile, Brigadier R. S. Paintal collected a strong guard of the 3rd Jat Battalion armed with rifles and posted it around the compound. Prisoners in the neighbouring compounds, who were watching the situation, were also getting ready to break through and come to the assistance of their compatriots. When the Indian Force Commander asked for the return of Major Grewal without whom he refused to move, he was told that the Indian officer would be returned only when Sergeant Wang Shu was returned.

SMILE DOES IT

The presence of mind and calmness of Major-General Thorat saved the situation. He smilingly said to a prisoner who understood English "What sort of Chinese are you? Where is your hospitality? You have neither offered my men tea or cigarettes."

The anger of the prisoners seemed to melt away. Tea and cigarettes were brought and a little later Major Grewal was produced. L/Nk. Thakur Singh, who had never left the officer, also made an appearance.

The prisoners decided to write an application to the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission and their mood having changed, presented a "guard of honour" to Major-General Thorat, cheering him loudly.

Major-General Thorat with Major Grewal and L/Nk. Thakur Singh came out of the compound at 1-35 p.m., an hour and a half after the trouble started.

Asked about his reaction, Major-General Thorat said that his officers and men, especially the men of the 3rd Jat Battalion, acted with exemplary restraint and patience.

IAF Beat Pak Side

NEW DELHI, Sept. 26 (UPI): Indian Air Force XI entered the quarter-finals of the Delhi Cloth Mills Football tournament beating the City Companion Club, Karachi by two goals to nil here today.

The visitors gave a good fight and did not permit the Air Force team to score any goal during the first half. The I.A.F. team dominating the field almost throughout made several good moves, but the rivals goalie, Abdulla who kept a strong vigil remained unbeaten.

After the breather, the winners adopted scientific tact and with slow passing among their forward line were able to obtain lead in the 7th minute. It was a terrific shot by centre forward Nickam, off a pass from outside right Francis which hit the side post first and instantly turned in.

The Pakistan team burdened so unexpectedly with one goal got to attacking immediately. Their forwards, although feed well from the half-line, lacked good combination and were unable to utilize any of their fine movements. In the 23rd minute I.A.F. scored their second goal again through Nickam. His shot this time was a punch from the opponents goalie Abdullah bring a safe from his side to a hot shot by inside left Viswanatham.

MLA's Cricket Match

POONA, Sept. 26.

The Bombay Legislative Assembly's cricket eleven were skittled out for a paltry 59 by the Poona Club in a friendly one-day cricket match on the Poona Club Ground, today.

The Poona Club scored 121 for the loss of nine wickets in the first innings.

Poona Races:

GAY BOY BRINGS ABOUT BIGGEST UPSET

Cagan Doot Owns Main Attraction

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 26.

JOINTLY owned by Sir Sultan and Lady Chinoy, Gay Boy, sprang a sensational surprise, paying Rs. 2560 for a ten-Rupee ticket today at Poona. There were in all nineteen tickets of Ten Rupees unit on both the first and the second enclosures on the rank outsider. No sooner the horses reached the unsaddling enclosure, Purtu Singh, rider of runner-up Bright Steel protested against the winner for interference which occurred below the distance but the stewards overruled it after a lengthy enquiry.

Gagan Doot, Narayan Singh on his back, scored a facile win in the Autumn Plate, the main attraction in the card from Paper King and heavily supported Truceabelle was a poor third.

Young Devaney was in limelight today at Poona. He scored a fine double for trainer N M Patel with Prince Charles and Carpala early in the afternoon.

The bright weather took a sudden turn just at the commencement of the programme but fortunately it only drizzled for over ninety minutes.

Maharaja of Gwalior's Dimple Scotch who let down huge following at her last two essays came from behind today to win the Lohagan Plate after a stirring encounter with The Roarer. The firm favourite, Kinder Garden made all the running till a furlong from home and retired to third position.

Pyara who scored a fluent victory in the first division of the Panchgani Plate also survived an objection lodged by rider of second placed Rangeeli in the last event of the day.

Only fourteen punters nominated rank outsider Gay Boy in the first leg of the race for the treble pool and ultimately as no one succeeded in solving it the accrued sum of Rs. 31,160 has been carried forward to the last day's meeting. The daily double event had thirty-one solvers each of whom collected Rs. 80|-.

Results:.

THE TALEGAON PLATE—6F

Mr. Noshir M. Patel's PRINCE CHARLES 9-0 Devaney .. 1
Mr. B. S. Nemani's DARIYA SAGAR 9-0 S. Chavan 2
Mr. Badridas Daga's BHUPAT 9-0 Kasbekar 3
Mr. A. G. Khan's IQBAL AL NASSER 8-11 Tasi 4

Not run: Quite Fit.
Won by: 2-1/2, 1-3/4, 1-1/4.
Timing: 1 min. 18-2/5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 24. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 14.
Winner Trainer: Owner.

THE RAJEWADE PLATE—1M 1F

Rajya Ratna and Mrs. M. C. Patel's CARPALA 8-6 Devaney 1
Mr. N. J. Hamilton's INCITATUS 8-11 P. Khade 2
Mr. B. R. Bhadani's BIHARI 9-3 Ganpatsingh 3
Mr. Mirza Ebrahim's NARSES 8-0 S. Chavan 4

Not run: Repay.
Won by: L., Shd., Shd.
Time: 1 min. 59-1/5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 51. Places Re. 18, Rs. 16, Rs. 27.
Winner Trainer: Noshir M. Patel.

THE PANCHGANI PLATE—Div II 7F

Sir Sultan and Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's GAY BOY 8-5 Sawai S. 1
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Patel's BRIGHT STEEL 9-1 Purtusingh 2
Mr. F. A. Irani's ALI JANAB 8-5 S. Chavan 3
Mrs. Sakinabai H. Ahmedbhoy and Mr. M. H. Ahmedbhoy's MONEY FOR JAM 8-9 Dasoor 4

Not run: No Argument, Game Bid.
Won by: 1-1/4, 1-1/2, Shd.
Time: 1 min. 31 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 2,560. Places Rs. 191, Rs. 20, Rs. 36.
Winner Trainer: Aziz Mahmoud.

THE AUTUMN PLATE—7F

Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Shah's GAGAN DOOT 8-11 Narayansingh 1
Mr. S. A. Poonawalla's PAPER KING 8-8 S. Chavan 2
Mrs. P. Lane and Sir Cecil Trevor's TRUCEABELLE 8-7 P. Khade 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's FULHURST 8-7 Kheemsingh 4

All ran.
Won by: 3/4, 3-1/2 2.
Time: 1 min. 30-1/5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 39. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 15, Rs. 13.
Winner Trainer: K. D. Bhagwagar.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE—7F

H. H The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's DIMPLE SCOTCH 8-7 Kasbekar 1
Mr. E. S. Poonawalla's THE ROARER 8-7 S. Chavan 2
Mrs. T. Ferguson's KINDER GARDEN 8-6 Whiteside 3
Mr. Dinshaw Bhedwar's RUMBITA 7-9 Medhe 4

Not run: Fair Helen.
Won by: Hd., 1-1/2, 1/2.
Time: 1 min. 30-2/5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 48. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 21, Rs. 14.
Winner Trainer: Major V. M. Lad.

THE URAN PLATE—1M

Messrs. H. M. Munshi and G. H. Virjee's VIKING 9-4 Hanumansingh 1
Dr. S. K. Pillay's POLDO 8-11 Medhe 2
Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Aswani's PARDESI 8-12 Purtusingh .. 3
Mr. R. G. Rajput's NOORANI 7-3 Jagdesh 4

Not run: Chhoti Begum, Chetna, Army and Navy.
Won by: 3-1/2, 2-1/2, Shd.
Time: 1 min. 48 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 35, Rs. 17.
Winner Trainer: Dinshaw Naoshirwan.

THE PANCHGANI PLATE—Div. I 7F

Messrs. Umar M. and Adam M. Bharucha's PYARA 8-10 Purtusingh 1
Mr. Ramnath Daga's RANGEELI 8-1 Kasbekar 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's DOUBLE BELL 8-10 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. J. Rustomji's TRIPOLI 8-7 Hanumansingh 4

Winner Trainer: Aziz Mahmoud.
Not run: Desert Light, Play Safe, Winged Beauty, Tabriz, Brindia, Recent Vintage, Noor.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 70. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 29, Rs. 18.
Treble Pool carried over Rs. 31,160

MOSCOW, Sept. 26 (UPI-AFP): A Soviet sports delegation left Moscow on Friday for Norway, the delegation included 30 members.

Rugby Honours Shared

CALCUTTA, September 26.

Ceylon and Calcutta F.C. will share the All-India Rugby Football tournament for a period of six months each as the final ended this evening with any score being registered. By virtue of winning the toss, Calcutta will keep the trophy for the first period.

Mr. Shannon, Deputy High Commissioner for the U.K. in Calcutta, presided and distributed the prizes. Dr. H. C. Mookerjee, Governor of West Bengal, attended the match for some time.

It was a keen tussle between two well-matches sides and the game tough unproductive from the point of scoring had its thrills when either side came very near scoring and threatened almost at the gate of their goal by the tackling, heeling and punting of the opposing defenders.

Surveying the game as a whole, the Calcutta Football Club were slightly the superior sides. They came within a yard or so five times in the second during which period they kept Ceylon confined to their territory as also they had the benefit of to free kicks either of which could have been a goal had there been a more accurate shooter in their ranks. Ceylon, in their turn had a complete masters in the first half when they earned the benefit of three free kicks but only one of these could have resulted in a goal.

IFA Semi-Final Postponed

CALCUTTA, September 26.

The semi-final of the I.F.A. Shield Football tournament between East Bengal and Wari A.C. was not played this evening, as scheduled, but was postponed due to the rains.

Ranji Trophy Draw

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26: The National Cricket Championship for the Ranji Trophy will be played on a zonal basis for the preliminary rounds prior to the championship proper.

The various state associations participating in the contest have been divided into five zones.

The top semi-final will be played between the winners of South Zone and West Zone. The winners of the North and Central zones will meet in the quarter-final to decide who is to meet the East Zone for the other semi-final.

The dates of the matches will be announced later.

The followng is the draw: (with venue in brackets).

SOUTH ZONE:

FIRST ROUND: 1. Mysore vs. Andhra (Bangalore); Second Round: (A) Winners of (1) vs. Madras (Madras); (B) Hyderabad vs. Travancore-Cochin (Travancore) Zone Final; Winners of (A) vs. Winners of (B).

WEST ZONE: First Round: 2. Gujerat vs. Saurashtra (Ahmedabad); Second Round: (C) Winners of 2 vs. Maharashtra (Poona); (D) Bombay vs. Baroda (Bombay); Zonal Final: Winners of (C) vs. Winners of (D).

CENTRAL ZONE: 3. Uttar Pradesh vs. Rajputana (Lucknow); 4. Madhya Pradesh vs. Holkar (Nagpur); Zonal Final): Winner of 3 vs. Winner of (4).

NORTH ZONE: 5. East Punjab vs. Services S.C.B. (Jullunder); 6. Delhi and District C A vs. Patiala (Delhi); Zonal Final: Winners of (5) vs. Winners of 6.

EAST ZONE: 7. Assam vs. Bihar (Assam) venue to be fixed later); 8. Bengal vs. Orissa (Calcutta); Zonal Final: Winners of (7) vs. Winners of (8).

WESTERN INDIA BADMINTON

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE weeding out process in the men's doubles of the Western India Badminton Championships was an easy affair this evening at the Bombay Gymkhana Courts where all the noted pairs made their entry in the second round.

The results were:—

MEN'S DOUBLES: T N Seth and M Guha beat M G Damani and R Anjanvaji 15-1 15-6; N N Rao and V N Kalambi w. o. A G Kalyanpur and R D Desai; B D Shroff and S A Phalnikar w.o. M R Dixit and Shete; H Talyarkhan and G P Shirke beat D G Damani and C P Merchant 15-8 15-8; A L Dewan and R N Mazumdar beat S A Samant and R R Bhandari 15-1 15-7; Henry Ferreira and Devinder Mohan beat V Udeshi and M C Anand 15-4 15-8; D G A Rose and K G Herlekar beat K G Suri and J C Divan 16-17 15-3 18-14; G Lewis and M N Desai w.o. S N Dube and partner; M K Bhopardikar and R A Dongre beat H N Shah and J C Patel 15-1 15-3; L Agaskar and B R Agaskar w.o. 'B' Pair; F J Antia and C K Menon beat M V Bhaskar and Kothawalla 15-4 15-12; B Bhagwat and V Kamath beat S S Senjit and A R Randive 15-2 15-7; S Vircar and A I Shaikh beat R P Mistry and Dhondy 15-12 4-15 15-6; R S Nirody and S V Puthli beat K R Jijicawna and J D Homji 15-2 15-4; S S Parulekar and C B Kalappa beat K N Shah and S N Shah 15-2 15-9; P V Gupte and M R Deshpande beat V A Adarkar and G F Fernandes 15-11 13-18 15-8; P V Bambardekar and S S Gupte beat V N Kotak and B V Ullal 12-15 15-13 15-11; G Dias and G Kirawant beat Oke and Narvekar 15-3 15-8; S C Patel and Damu beat T Fernandes and B Pereira 15-3 15-11; R M Master and M S Valaskar beat A B Nair and R A Patel 13-15 17-15 15-12; P B Sashital and S D Desai w.o. Jamindar and Idgunji; V G Kapadia and V T Mehta beat Chandran and M Pereira 15-6 17-15; K K Sachdev and Pande w.o. Tambekar and partner; A Fatakia and Ahmed beat M R Swamy and K R Swamy 15-7 15-11.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Miss S F Motiwalla and Miss R Dastoor beat Miss M Gokhale and Mrs K C Bagwe 15-6 15-7.

MEN'S SINGLES: Irshad Ahmed beat Waradkar 15-4 15-5; B D Shroff beat J N Pande 15-8 18-17 15-9.

Indian Navy Beat Dynamos

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dynamos were well and truly beaten by the Indian Navy by three goals to nil in the semi-final of the Satiranjan Shield Football Tournament at the St. Xavier's College Gym. ground, Parel, this evening. Earlier, Burmah-Shell Sports Club qualified to meet the Indian Navy by virtue of their victory over Goans Sports Club whom they beat after a third meeting.

The Navy's right-back Singh was mainly instrumental in keeping Dynamos' forwards in check. He particulary kept a good watch on Laloo and folled him every time he was in possession. Dynamos, who depended on Laloo, were therefore weak in the attack.

Though the Navy did the bulk of the attacking goals eluded them in the first half but towards the close of play they managed to score, and this was done in quick succession towards the close of play. Jairam and Pereira scored the first two goals. The other was in a way of gift. Dynamos left-half Bhaskaran in heading the ball clear off a corner-kick deflected it into his own goal.

The Junior Harwood League tie between Little Pioneers and Elphinstone Mills ended in a win for the former by three goals to nil.

Lady Colville Cup Badminton

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Lady Colville Inter-Club Badminton tournament, open to bona fide clubs affiliated to the State or All-India organisations, will be held from October 13 onwards at the Bombay Gymkhana Courts.

The tournament is run on a knock out basis, every tie will be decided by the best of three matches consisting of one singles and two doubles. Every match will consist of the best of three games, 11 points for the singles and 15 points for the doubles.

Entries should be forwarded to the Hon. Sports Secretary, PVM Gymkhana, Opp. Cooperage, Bombay.

Today's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage:

4-00 p.m. Calangute vs. Anjuna (Goan inter-village final); 5-15 p.m. Bangalore Muslims vs. Rabbani, Kamptee (Rovers Cup).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel.

3-10 p.m. Lalit vs. Labour Welfare (Junior Harwood League) 4-15 p.m. Globe Sports Club vs. Indian Naval Dockyard (Das Cup Semi-final); 5-20 p.m. Indian Navy vs. Burmah-Shell (Satiranjan Shield Final).

Oval

4-15 p.m. Bombay Fort School (Inter-Class Final); 5-15 p.m. Satya Vijaya "A" vs. Mangalore Blues "A" (Futhli Cup Semi-Final).

TIRUPATI
SRI BALAJI—VENKATESWARA'S
NAVARATRI BRAHMOTSAVAM
takes place from 9-10-1953 to 17-10-1953
Garudotsavam on 13-10-1953
There will be a DURBAR (Koluvu) in the beautifully decorated and illuminated Ranga Mantapam every night of the festival.
This festival comes off once in three years.
Bhakthas may worship the Lord in all splendour and obtain His Blessings.

Koyna Project By Stages

NO DATE FIXED FOR START OF WORK

POONA, September 26 (UPI).

NO DEFINITE DATE FOR THE TAKING UP OF THE WORK OF THE KOYNA POWER PROJECT HAD BEEN FIXED BUT THE WORK WOULD BE STARTED AS SOON AS FINANCES WERE MADE AVAILABLE BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

This was disclosed in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today, by Mr. B. J. Patel, Deputy Minister for public Works during the question hour.

The Deputy Minister told Mr. B. C. Kamble that no funds had so far been made available by the Government of India for this project. He also said that the Tatas had made no offer of funds towards the execution of the project.

Mr. B. D. Baralay wanted to know whether negotiations for funds were being carried out with the World Bank and whether the latter had sanctioned any amount.

The Deputy Minister said that these negotiations again were within the purview of the Central Government.

He replied in the negative to a question whether the State Government had dropped a part of the project. He said that it had been decided to develop the project in stages with a view to reducing expenditure.

The irrigation part of the project, he added, had not been abandoned but postponed to the second stage of development.

DEPENDS ON CENTRE

In the written reply to a question from Mr. Naushir Bharucha, the Deputy Minister said that the execution of the Koyna project depended upon the financial arrangement from the Centre. The State Government had approached the Government of India for funds and the work would be started as soon as funds were allotted by them.

Administrative approval had been accorded to the estimate amounting to about Rs. 33 crores for the first stage of the project and the work of preparing plans and estimate for technical sanction was in hand. No money out of the amount of Rs. 1.20 crores provided in the current year's budget, had been spent, as expenditure was to be incurred only after financial arrangements were settled by the Central Government.

The Deputy Minister said that a tentative construction schedule had been prepared with the administratively approved project. According to it, the first generating set would go into commission six years after the work was started.

TWO STAGES

The Deputy Minister explained that there were two main stages for the development of the project. The first stage was for the generation of 2,40,000 k.w. at 60 per cent load factor and transmission of 10,000 K.W. out of that to the adjoining areas of Maharashtra and the balance to Bombay. The second stage was for total power generation of 410,000 K.W. at 60 per cent load factor and a storage of 28,000 million cubic feet of water for irrigation. The dam would be raised for the extra storage needed. Further power generation to the extent of 60,000 K.W. at 60 per cent load factor and 30,000 K.W. seasonal, would be possible by utilising the tail race waters and irrigation supplies. This power generation, if it ever became necessary, would be the third stage of the project.

Mr. Y. J. Mohite, wanted to know why the irrigation part of the project was not included in the first stage. The Deputy Minister said that its inclusion would have meant an expenditure of Rs. 4 crores more and possibly the whole project would have been delayed because of this extra expenditure.

IRRIGATION PART

The Deputy Minister told Mr. B. C. Kamble that no suggestion had been received from the Central Government for inclusion of the irrigation part in the first stage of the project.

In a written reply to another question from Mr. Naushir Bharucha, the Deputy Minister said that the Government was aware of the pressing demand from the public in Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Poona Districts for the inclusion of the Mula and Kukadi projects in the Five-Year Plan. He said that surveys of these schemes were being carried out. The former would irrigate 1,28,000 acres and the latter 1,80,000 acres. The question whether these projects should be taken up as a long-term protective measure for combating chronic famine conditions was under the consideration of the Government.

In reply to a question as to what the Chief Minister had told the deputation which waited on him in connection with these projects, the Chief Minister said that he had told them, everything that was proper and possible would be done. The reply held out neither hope nor despair. It was after all a question of finances.

NEW LIGHT HOUSES

The Deputy Minister told Shri S. N. Surve in the Bombay Assembly today that the proposal made by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company to the Collector of Central Excise, Bombay, for the taking over of eleven light houses at minor ports at present maintained by the company, was being examined by the Central Excise Department. The question of improving some of the existing light houses and also installing new ones was under the consideration of Government. The improvements would have to be carried out according to priority, as and when funds permitted.

CANAL PROJECTS

The Deputy Minister for Public Works told Shri Madhavlal B. Shah that for the present, Government did not intend to take up the second stage of the Mahi Canal Project. The first stage estimated to cost Rs. 425 lakhs was in progress and was likely to be completed in 1956.

The second stage, which had not yet been approved was estimated to cost Rs. 401 lakhs.

Under the first stage 150,000 acres of land would be irrigated. The second stage would make possible direct irrigation in another 347,000 acres and indirect irrigation in 30,000 acres.

The Deputy Minister said in reply to another question, by Shri L. M. Patil, that about 94 per cent of the work of Kakrapar Weir was completed.

SUBSIDISED HOUSING

The Deputy Minister of Education, Shrimati Indumati Seth, told Shri D. S. Powar that the number of backward class students receiving education in the primary schools during 1952-53 was 6,64,591 and that in secondary schools 25,651.

She said that the number of scheduled castes students in the various types of colleges during 1952-53 was 694.

Shri G. D. Tapase, Minister-in-Charge, Housing, said that industrial housing under Government housing programme was confined in the past to Bombay, Ahmedabad, Hubli, and Sholapur. Government had now under consideration extension of the project to other industrial centres in respect of the housing programme under the subsidised industrial housing scheme by the Government of India.

INCOME-TAX GETS A P.R.O.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 26 (UPI): It is understood that Mr. M. D. Advani a retired Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax has been appointed Public Relations Officer in the Income-Tax Department at Bombay.

His duties will be to improve the relations between the public and the Income-Tax Department to offer technical advice and to help tax payers in matters pertaining to Income-Tax and secure their co-operation in fulfilling their obligations under the law.

REPRESENTATION FOR SPECIAL ELEMENTS

AICC Call To Congress Committees

LUCKNOW, Sept. 26 (UPI): Shri Balvantray Mehta, General Secretary, A.I.C.C., has informed all the State and District Congress Committees that for the purpose of nominations to these committees to be made by their Executive Committees, the term "special elements not adequately represented in these committees" has been defied by the Congress Working Committee to include women, Harijans, Adivasis, minorities like Christians, Muslims and Sikhs etc, and constructive workers.

In another letter to the State Congress Committees, he says that special attention should be paid to organisational work in ex-State areas where the Congress organisation is not yet so strong as in the neighbouring areas.

SUSPENSION OF TRIPATHI HELD IN ABEYANCE

LUCKNOW, Sept. 26 (UPI):— On the request of Mr. Bishwambhar Dayal Tripathi, M.P., who was earlier suspended from the presidentship of the Unao District Congress Committee, the State Congress Chief, Mr. Algurai Shastri, has "temporarily," withdrawn the suspension order till the enquiries in the affairs of Unao Congress are over.

Mr. Tripathi also requested the UPCC President to supply him copies of the complaints against him on the basis of which he had been suspended and also to make inquiries into the charges he (Mr. Tripathi) had levelled against the District Officials and some MLA's.

Mr. Shastri has asked Mr. Tripathi to meet him in this connection on September 29 and the "opposite parties" have also been asked to meet the Chief Minister.

MORE ARRESTS FOR ASSAULT ON BHAVE

DEOGHAR, Sept. 26 (UPI): Six more persons, including a 70-year old Panda of Baidyanath Temple, were arrested yesterday in connection with the recent assault on Acharya Vinoba Bhave and others.

Chief Minister of Bihar, Mr. Srikrishna Sinha, is expected to come here tomorrow to lead Harijans into the temple. A number of officials of the State Government are already at Deoghar.

KEY PERSONNEL FOR EXTENSION SERVICE

Agricultural Ministers' Conference Decisions

NEW DELHI, September 26 (UPI).

THE Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture and Co-operation, meeting in New Delhi with Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh, Union Minister for Agriculture, in the chair, has arrived at certain conclusions in respect of the role of Agricultural Departments in the formation of the National Extension Service, the arrangements for basic agricultural training and the building up of a key personnel in the states.

Shri V. T. Krishnamachari, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, explained that the primary object of the Community Development Projects and the National Extension Service was to bring about permanent improvement in the rural areas by ameliorating the lot of the agriculturist and enabling him to adopt improved farming techniques.

While there was agreement on the point that the message to the farmer should be given through one single agency, there was a general feeling that any agency created for co-ordinating Extension Work should not develop into a separate heararchy to the exclusion of other Development Departments like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, etc. There was also general agreement that there should be a Development Commissioner at the top to co-ordinate the work of different Development Departments in executing work in the Project Areas and Extension Blocks, and that work at the ground level should be done through multi-purpose village-level workers.

SCHOOLS FOR TRAINEES

Dr. Deshmukh explained to the States Ministers the Central Government's proposals to assist the States in setting up basic schools for providing trainees with basic agricultural background before their entering the Extension Training Centres to be equipped as village-level workers.

The conference expressed the view that while the one-year course of training in the new Basic Agricultural Schools, to be followed by a six-month Extension Training, would adequately meet the requirements of most of the States, it might be necessary to make slight deviations in certain cases. If some states wanted to employ more qualified village-level workers with a larger coverage and give them higher scales of pay, they could do so, but without any aditional commitment to the Central Government.

In view of the difficulties experienced by the State Governments immediately to get going with Basic Schools, the Conference urged the Central Government to examine whether the concession of meeting the full recurring and non-recurring expenditure offered by them for the first year should not commence during the financial year 1954-55.

STIPEND SCHEME

The Conference urged the Government of India to consider the question of extending the stipend scheme to all the trainees in the Basic Schools, instead of confining it only to 25 per cent of the trainees.

KEY PERSONNEL

Regarding personnel for the Agricultural Departments, the Conference has recommended that recruitment to key posts should be planned well ahead of the vacancies. For this purpose, the different States should maintain a list and endeavour to initiate recruitment proposals at least two years before a vacancy occurs. The qualifications and experience required for appointment to a post should be clearly laid down to enable officers in the Department to know in advance their legitimate expectations.

Where an officer selected for a key post requires specialised training, it should be imparted before he takes up the post by arrangement with particular institutions either in India or abroad. Refresher courses should be arranged in central institutions, like the I.A.R.I., for officers in Scientific Departments. Where an officer who can legitimately except to hold a key post is considered to be fairly junior, the gap could be filled by loaning the services of a suitable officer from other States for a specified period before the Junior Officer qualifies in all respects to hold the higher post.

EXCHANGE

The Conference suggested that exchange of Senior Scientific and Technical Personnel between the States for specified periods should be encouraged as it would widen their experience under different fields and climatic conditions. As far as possible, training abroad should be given for specific objectives where an officer selected to hold a higher post requires additional training.

Education Ministry's Scholarships

NEW DELHI, Sept. 26: The Government of India proposes to award shortly 100 cultural scholarships each of the value of Rs. 250 per month to encourage young workers with outstanding promise in different fields of cultural activity — fine arts, music, dance, drama, films and literature.

As the patronage of art by princes and landed gentry has ceased due to social changes, a serious situation has arisen where the talents of gifted workers are being directed into more remunerative but nationally less enriching channels.

These awards are open to Indian nationals of not more than 35 years of age with sufficient general education and outstanding promise in their chosen fields. The selection will be made by the Union Ministry of Education with the help of a selection committee. After selection, the scholar will be required to work at a recognised institution or under an approved expert in the field. The scholar will be invited to indicate his preference for a guide or institution of training, but the final decision will rest with the Government of India.

ONE DECADE TO LIQUIDATE UNEMPLOYMENT

C. D. Deshmukh Optimistic

GAUHATI, Sept. 26 (UPI): Addressing a press conference here the Union Finance Minister, Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh said that in addition to the 17 crore plan for Assam, under the Five-Year Plan, the Government of India had sanctioned an amount of Rs. 10 crores under the Development Plan for the North East Frontier Agency.

Referring to the central finance assistance to the backward and tribal areas, the Finance Minister said special financial provisions had been made for the development of those areas in the country.

It would take ten years' time to solve the unemployment problem completely, Mr. Deshmukh said. But the national extension scheme to be launched from October next would provide a large number of people with jobs and it would solve the unemployment problem to some extent, he hoped.

Under the short-term scheme, the Government of India propose to employ 8,000 teachers while under the long-term scheme, employment would be provided to rural people on a planned and scientific manner so that this potential source of wealth might not be misused.

FAST UNTO DEATH FOR PUNJABI STATE

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 26.

If a definite assurance was not given by the Government of India regarding the early formation of Punjabi speaking State, he has determined to go ahead with his plan of fast unto death before the Prime Minister's residence, at New Delhi, said Sardar Sampursingh, President of PEPSU Riyasat Akali Dal.

Sardar Sampursingh has come to attend the All-India Linguistic States Conference at Vallabh Vidyanagar near Ahmedabad.

Rent Bill In Bombay Council

POONA, Sept. 26 (UPI): Dr. G. S. Khair suggested in the Bombay Legislative Council today that a separate legislation should be enacted for controlling house rents in areas other than Greater Bombay.

The House was discussing the bill to amend the Rents Control Act.

Dr. Khair felt that house-building was a business in Greater Bombay, but it was not so in other areas of the State.

He expressed the opinion that the present official bill did not encourage construction of new houses to solve the housing problem of the day.

The discussion on the bill was inconclusive when the House rose for the day.

Earlier, the House passed the bill to abolish Jagirs in the merged territories of the State and the bill to abolish "Khoti" in the former Janjira and Bhor states.

INDIAN DEFENCE OFFICIALS FOR U.K. TRAINING

NEW DELHI, Sept. 26 (UPI): Eight officers from foreign countries are included in the 102 officers who will be attending the next course at the Defence Services Staff College, Wellington, commencing from October 5, 1953. The total includes 63 from the Army, 18 from the Indian Air Force, 7 from the Indian Navy and 6 overage officers, also from the Army.

Out of the foreign officers, 3 are from U.K., 2 from Burma and one each from Canada, Australia and U.S.A.

Five Indian officers are also being sent to attend Staff College course in foreign countries; 3 in U.K., 1 in Canada and one in Australia.

NOTORIOUS DACOIT ARRESTED

AGRA, Sept. 26 (UPI): Santosh Kumar, an alleged absconding-dacoit, responsible for committing several armed dacoities at Shajahanpur in Madhya Bharat has been arrested here by the Agra police, it was disclosed here today by the district police authority.

According to information dacoit Santosh Kumar, along with others equipped with fire arms, committed a dacoity at Shajahanpur in Ujjain and looted property of Rs. 26,000 about seven months ago.

Soviet Envoy In Teheran Is O.K.

TEHERAN, Sept. 26 (UPI-AFP): Soviet Ambassador Anatmli Lavrentiev was among the members of the Diplomatic Corps received this morning by the new Iranian Foreign Minister, Abdullah Entezam, in the presence of Premier General Faziollah Zahedi. M. Lavrentiev has completely recovered from the illness which recently caused so many rumours.

HUNGER STRIKERS OF KIDDERPORE SEIZED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26 (UPI): Forty-two workers of the Port Commissioners Office, who went on hungerstrike on September 24, in their workshop at Kidderpore. have been subsequently arrested by the police.

KARACHI MARKETS

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Sept. 26.

Cotton Old Crop Sind Desi 63, Punjab Desi 61, LSS RG 58, LSS SG 62, NT RG 63-8, NT SG 67-8, 289-F RG 64, 289-F SG 69, New Crop Sind Desi 59, Punjab Desi 55, NT RG 65-8 to 66, NT SG 69 to 69-8, 289-F RG 68-69. Sawgin 73-74.

Market steadier due to good buying on shippers account. Days business 6000 bales. Arrivals 409 bales and exports 2816 bales for France, United Kingdom, Australia and Continental ports.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

Tata Def'd. at 9 p.m. Rs. 1830/32-8. Indian Iron Rs. 22-15/23-0.

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, September 26 (UPI).

The market ruled fairly active in today's short session with limited turnover recorded. Teas shares continued steady with moderate business passing.

Following are today's final transactions upto 1-0 p.m.:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: 3 per cent Loan (1986) 82-1-0 s.l., 3 per cent Loan (1970-75 86-5 s.l., 4 per cent Loan (1960-70) 10-8-0 s.l.

COALS: Burrakur 9-0, Bharat 5-10.

COTTON: Kesoram (Pref.) 131-0.

JUTES: Barnagore 138-0, National 22-10, India 121-0 sl., Orient 171-0.

TEAS: Banarhat 334, Bateli 12-10, Bishnauth 29-4-0, Central Cacher 62-0 c.t., North Western Cacher 46-8 s.l., Hattikhira 11-15, Glob (A) 20-6, Rajabhat 14-14-0, Hasimara 27-14, Seajului 21-0, Lackatoorah 8-0, Nagri Farm 21-10, Teen Ali 22-0.

ENGINEERING: Indian Iron opening 23-0, closing 23-1, Marshalls 5-0, Textile Machinery 6-10.

MISCELLANEOUS: Indian Copper 2-11, Burma Mines 0-14-0, B.I.C. 8-11, Eastern Investment 141-0 s.l., R. B. Rodda 7-2-0, Metal Box 18-8-0 c.5, Sree Gopal Paper 18-1-0, India Steamship 7-8.

DEBENTURE: 5 per cent Empire Jute Debs. 95-4-0.

Kanpur Bullion

KANPUR, September 26 (UPI).

The following are today's official quotations of the Kanpur Bullion Market at closing time:—

SILVER WAIDA: Opening 153-7-0, Closing 154-7-0, Highest 154-7-0, Lowest 153-7-0.

GOLD WAIDA: Closed 86-0-0, Silver—arrivals nil and offtakes one bar.

Movement Of Cloth

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Bombay has issued the following: press note:—

The Government of India have by a notification published in the Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 1953, empowered all State Governments to issue, by publication in their official Gazette General Permits for movement of Cotton Textiles, from any place in the respective States, othefr than Greater Bombay and the City of Ahmedabad areas. Movement of cloth and yarn can consequently be made under and in accordance with a General Permit of the Textile Commissioner, or a General Permit of the State Government concerned, or a Special Transport Permit.

COPRA MARKET

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

(Per Candy of 7 Bengal Maunds)

Copra-Rajpur	Rs. 400
Copra-Allepey	Rs. 400
(Per Candy of 22½ Maunds)	
Copra-Milling	Rs. 350
(Per Bengal Maunds)	
Cocoanut oil	Rs. 67
(Cocoanuts per 1,250)	

Cocoanuts 150 raw Calicut Rs. 245 to 250.

Cocoanuts 200 raw Rs. 180.

Cocoanuts 400 dry Rs. 215.

Cocoanuts 275 dry Rs. 255.

Broach 100 raw Rs. 285.

Ginger Rs. 61.

Cloves & Mercury

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

Cloves	435
Cassia	52
Aso	51
Mercury	500
Bhadarva	495
Camphor	2/6

Hessian Markets

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

D. W. Bags	Rs. 83
Oct.-Dec.	84-8
Liverpool	120
B. Twill	102
Twine	42-8
Ready 45 x 11 Pics	96
Oct.-Dec. Pics	93½
50 x 10 Ready Pics	80
40 x 76 Ready Pics	646

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

Ready ..... 90 to 95

Hapur Market

HAPUR, Sept. 26.

Ready Wheat Rs. 15-6 to 16-8, Gram Rs. 14-4 to 15-4, Barley Rs. 10-8, Bejhar Rs. 10-12, Maize Rs. 11-14, Bajra Rs. 10-12, Jowar Rs. 10-8, Rice Baswati Rs. 30, Sela Rs. 25, Coarse Rs. 20, Peas Dara Green Rs. 13-4, White Rs. 14 to 17, Matar Dal Rs. 15-12, Arhar Rs. 13, Arhar Dal Rs. 16-8, Urd Rs. 18, Moong Rs. 16-8, Masoor Rs. 16.

Trade stocks, Wheat 67, Gram 11, Barley 4, Bejhar 14, Peas 45, Arhar 23 khatties.

Gur Pansera Rs. 19, Crystal Sugar wholesale mill delivery Jaswant Rs. 30, Simbhaoli Rs. 30, Mawana Rs. 29-14, Sehora Rs. 29-10, Amroha Rs. 29-8, Bijnor Rs. 29-6, Mansoorpur Rs. 30-12, Rampur Rs. 32, Retail Rs. 30 to 31-4, Khandsari Rs. 25 to 30, Oilseeds Sarson Rs. 21-8, Taramira Rs. 19, Groundnut Rs. 17 to 18, Cottonseed Rs. 13-4, Mustardoil Rs. 58, Linseed Oil Rs. 43, Vegetable Products Rs. 39, Oilcake Rs. 8-12, Futures Silver Rs. 152-12, Peas Mangsir Rs. 12-8, Jeth Rs. 9-12, Arhar Mangsir Rs. 12-11, Jeth Rs. 10-8, Urd Mah Rs. 14-12, Gwar Mah Rs. 7-11, Bardana Asuj DW Rs. 85, Half bags Rs. 44, Nazrana Silver Rs. 4-4, Gwar Rs. 0-11-3, Matar Rs. 0-12-0.

COTTON STOCK IN BOMBAY

Export by Rail from 1st September 1953 to 24th September 1953 ..	Bales 7,200
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1953 to 24th September 1953 ..	84,000
Same period last year ..	70,000
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 24th September 1953 ..	3,58,579
Same time last year ..	5,41,193

Indore Bullion Market

INDORE, September 26 (UPI).

The following were the official quotations of Indore Bullion market at the time of closing today:-

SILVER WAIDA: Opening Rs. 153-5-6, Closing Rs. 153-12-0, Highest Rs. 154-2, Lowest Rs. 153-2.

Calcutta Silver Closings

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26 (UPI).

SILVER: Opening Rs. 153-7, Closing Rs. 153-13, Highest Rs. 154-3, Lowest Rs. 153-3. Silver TICI Rs. 153-4, Gold Rs. 85-6, Silver arrivals 10, Offtakes 6 Bars. Gold arrivals 1,000 tolas, offtakes 1,500.

Non-Ferrous Metals

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

We give below today's quotations both Ready and Forward in respect of the following Non-ferrous Metals:

Copper Ingots: Ready Rs. 161-8, September 160, October 153-4, November 151 per cwt.

Zinc: Ready Rs. 52, September 51-12, October 52, November 52-4 per cwt.

Lead: Ready Rs. 69, September 68, October 66-8, November 66-8 per cwt.

Tin: Ready Rs. 101, September 100, October 101-8, November 101-8 per qr.

Kozhikode Markets

KOZHIKODE, Sept. 26.

Coir yarn Beypore Rs. 130-140, Quilandy Rs. 150-160, Fibre Garble Rs. 105, ungarbled Rs. 100, Coconuts raw husked Rs. 140-150, unhusked Rs. 150-165, dry Rs. 160-170, coconutoil, Rs. 580, copra office Rs. 395, dilpasand Rs. 415, Madrasnottam Rs. 415, Pepper Wynaad Rs. 2,600, country Rs. 2,500, dryginger chernad Rs. 430-450, Ernad Rs. 420, Coffee robusta Rs. 155, Timber pali Rs. 55-60, Junglewood Rs. 35-37-8, Vellapine Rs. 60-65, Benteak Rs. 45-50, teak Rs 90-110, mango Rs. 36 to 34, tea 20-25, Rosewood Rs. 20-25.

Produce Receipts

Cotton Bales	3133
Rice cwts	5884
Cottonseed	1487
Gram	2205
Sugar	7884
Linseed	876
Tilseed	124
Maize	7400
Castorseeds	9805
Groundnuts	923

Bombay Pepper

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

Aso	1950 to 1960
Magsar	1660 to 1690

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

The local bullion market ruled steady today under increased buying influenced by better offtake in the spot market.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 153 and advanced at Rs. 153-8 on increased buying and short covering. Ready Silver was placed at Rs. 153.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 84-7 and advanced at Rs. 84-9. Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 85-11 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 57-12.

Later on there was further buying and Silver advanced at Rs. 154-2. At this level there was some profittaking and the market closed as under:—

Ready Silver	153	2	0
Forward	153	10	0
Ready Gold	85	9	0
Forward	84	7	0

Share Bazar Closed

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed for settlement purposes. Budla differences narrowed and Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1,827-8 to Rs. 1,828-12 and Indian Irons at Rs. 23.

Later on Tata Steel Defds. advanced at Rs. 1833-12 and steadied at Rs. 1831-4.

Government Loans

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

2¼% Loan 1954 ..	98	10	
2½% Loan 1955 ..	98	6	
2½% Loan 1961 ..	90	9	
2¾% Loan 1960 ..	93	8	
3¼% Loan 1962 ..	91	9	
2¾% Loan 1976 ..	83	0	
3 % Loan 1957 ..	98	7	
3 % Loan 1958 ..	98	2	
3 % Loan 1959-61 ..	96	3	
3 % Loan 1963-65 ..	92	6	
3 % Loan 1964 ..	92	8	
3 % Loan 1966-68 ..	90	1	
3 % Loan 1970-75 ..	86	8	
3 % Loan 1986 or later XV	82	2½	
3½% Loan 1954-59 ..	100	4	
3½% Nat. Plan Loan 1961	98-6-6		
4 % Loan 1960-70 ..	101	14	
4½% Loan 1955-60 ..	102	14	
4½% Loan 1958-68 ..	105	0	
3 % Bom Govt. Loan 1955	99	0	
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1956	99	0	
3 % " " 1958	97	12	
3 % " " 1960	94	12	
3 % " " 1962	93	0	
3 % Mad. Govt. " 1955	99	0	
3 % " " 1959	97	0	
3 % " " 1960	94	4	
3 % M.P. " " 1955	98	12	
3 % M.P. " " 1960	94	4	
3½% Bom. Municipal 1965	91	12	
3¼% " " 1977	86	12	
3¼% " " 1979	86	12	
3½% Bom. Govt. 1962	98	0	
3½% W. Bengal " 1962	97	12	
3½% Madras " 1962	97	12	
3½% U.P. " 1962	97	12	
3½% M.P. " 1962	97	12	
3¾% Bom. Municipal 1966	97	0	
4 % Bom. Govt. 1964	100	6	
4 % W. Bengal " 1964	100	0	
4 % Madras " 1964	99	8	
4 % U.P. " 1964	99	6	
4 % Bom. Municipal 1964	99	12	
4 % Bom. Port Trust 1974	99	12	
4 % " Municipal 1974	99	12	
5 % " " 1959	105	0	
6 % " " 1954	102	8	

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

Following were the closing quotations in the Bombay Artificial Silk Yarn market today:—

120 D Deady Japan Rs.	3	15	6
150 D Ready Japan	3	14	0
120 D Ready Italy	3	14	0
150 D Ready Italy	3	13	0
150 D Box September—			
Opening	725	0	0
Highest	730	0	0
Lowest	721	0	0
Closed	723	0	0
150 D Box October—			
Opening	728	0	0
Highest	733	0	0
Lowest	724	0	0
Closed	726	0	0
2/40 Staple September—			
Opening	660	0	0
Highest	665	0	0
Lowest	656	0	0
Closed	660	0	0
2/40 Staple October—			
Opening	635	0	0
Highest	640	0	0
Lowest	626	0	0
Closed	630	0	0

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

The local forward Cotton market opened steady today and quotations were marked up on increased buying and short covering.

At the opening February contract was quoted at Rs. 617 and advanced at Rs. 621 on increased buying. May option was placed at Rs. 622-8.

Later on there was further buying and the market closed at about the highest level of the day as under:—

I.C.C. February	622	8	0
I.C.C. May	624	4	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Sept. 26: The produce market was steady today. Bulls are making all efforts to push up September castorseeds but new crop months are keeping quiet. Groundnuts Bold were quoted at Rs. 45 and December-January after being done at Rs. 29-4 steadied at Rs. 29-6. Oil December was quoted at Rs. 16-2. Linseed February-March was placed at Rs. 22-2.

Castorseeds September opened at Rs. 180 and after advancing at Rs. 186-8 closed at Rs. 184. May opened at Rs. 114-12 and after declining at Rs. 114-10 advanced at Rs. 116-12 and closed at Rs. 116.

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold Nizam	47	0	0
Coromandal	47	0	0
Khandesh quality New	41	0	0
August-September	47	0	0
December-January	29	8	0
October	35	0	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Castorseeds September	184	0	0
Castorseeds May	116	0	0
Castorseeds Madras	36	0	0
Castorseeds Gujarat	36	0	0
Kutch Saurashtra ..	36	0	0
Kanpur	33	0	0
LINSEED			
Bold	23	12	0
Small	22	0	0
Satna	22	8	0
February-March	22	4	0
October-November	23	12	0
NIGER SEEDS			
Madras	35	8	0
Three Zilla	34	8	0
KARDI			
Bold	22	0	0
Kanpur	19	0	0
Oct.-Nov.	21	12	0
OILS			
Groundnut Receipts	24	8	0
September	24	4	0
October	19	12	0
November	17	0	0
December	16	0	0
Linseed Oil Ready	13	8	0
Castorseeds Ready	17	0	0
First Pressure	17	12	0
B. S. S.	18	0	0

New York Cotton

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (UPI-AFP): The cotton futures market was steady on trade buying and short covering but trading was less active than yesterday.

October delivery was better today due to absence of liquidation and registered a rise of one dollar per bale compared to previous closing. Moreover only six notices were issued today. It is strongly hinted that due to lack of moisture cotton crop has gone back about 300,000 to 400,000 bales compared to government's estimates of 15,159,000 bales on 8th September.

At close New York cotton was up 4-13 points and New Orleans 3-17 points.

Future index 155.80 up 0.35, spot index 170.04 up 0.34.

The following are closing quotations:—

October	32.81
December	33.19
March	33.56
May	33.71/2
July	33.67
October	33.29
December	33.31

Chicago Grains

CHICAGO, Sept. 25 (UPI-AFP): The Chicago grain market generally remained firm today. Wheat was up by 1-1/4, corn off by 1 and soyabeans off by 1-1/4.

Winnipeg Rye was up by 1-1/2 and flaxseed was up by 1/2 cent a bushel.

MORE TRAINS ON WESTERN RAILWAY

Suburban Service Gets 14 Extra Locals

BOMBAY, Saturday.

FOURTEEN additional trains will be introduced on the local suburban service of the Western Railway from October 1 next. This will bring the total number of trains to 294.

With these additional trains there will now be 23 Virar locals, 53 Borivli locals, 49 Andheri locals in each direction, 19 Up and 21 Down locals to Bandra and four locals running from Bombay Central to Churchgate.

Announcing this, a press note issued by the Western Railway says that from October 1 there will be a general revision of the timetables of the Bombay, Ajmer and Gondal Regions of the Western Railway.

Other changes in the timetables are as under:

On the Main Line the Flying Ranee running between Bombay and Surat has been provided with a halt at Umbergaon Road. A flag station named Kalitalwadi has been opened on the Anand-Petlad-Cambay Section between Sayama and Cambay stations at which Passengers trains have been booked to stop. Another flag station, Brahmbad, has been opened on the Bayana-Agra Fort Section between Bayana and Bandbaretta stations at which passenger trains have been booked to stop.

In the Ajmer Region Express Trains running between Ajmer and Delhi via the Rewari-Phulera-Chord line have been down-graded to Passenger trains and have been booked to stop at all but the flag stations. These trains will continue to run via the Rewari-Phulera-Chord line.

SHUTTLE TRAINS

Two additional shuttle trains have been introduced between Ajmer and Kishengarh. On the Malwa section between Khandwa and Ajmer Up Malwa Express has been provided with a halt at Runija and Up Fast Passenger has been provided with a stop at Mukhtiara Balalwada and Down Fast Passenger at Tharod.

In the Gondal Region an additional service with an Up and Down trains has been introduced between Khijidiya and Amreli.

Prakasam Resigns From P.S.P.

(Continued page 1)

decision or opinion of a superior body should be obeyed implicity, without considering whether it is wrong or perverse. Even in courts of law while rule has been, that verdict of jury should not be interferred with because it is a question of fact, that has been laid down that if the decision of the jury or judge should be perverse it should be set aside. It would lead to absurd proportions if it should be laid down as an inflexible rule that a decision or opinion of a higher authority, good, bad or indifferent, should be obeyed without demur.

"In my case the superior body committed serious error in refusing to comply with a simple request from Congress. Having regard to conditions and circumstances in Andhra State and to the sufferings of Andhra during the last four or five years and having regard to verdict of electorate at polls during last elections, on behalf of people of Andhra area, I feel compelled to disregard the views of National P.S.P. Executive and take a line of action chosen by me.

Later Mr. Prakasam told Pressmen: "I have become an associate member of the Congress Legislature Party. I have communicated Pandit Nehru, Congress President of the same."

Asked whether other members of the P.S.P. party would follow his lead and leave the party, Mr. Prakasam said that no other person was expected to follow his lead and resign, from the PSP and join the Congress Party as associate members. He explained that it was the settlement agreed to, even in the Congress Working Committee when the matter was discussed.

About his talks with Mr. N. G. Ranga, the Krishikar Lok Party leader today, Mr. Prakasam said that they discussed many matters and that they would be meeting again tomorrow.

RAJU'S CALL

MADRAS, Sept. 26.

The Secretary of the P.S.P. Legislature Party Mr. P. V. G. Raju has called upon Mr. Prakasam to resign his seat in the Assembly to which he had been elected on the P.S.P. ticket, as he has now severed his connections with the Praja Socialist Party.

RAIN DAMAGES TOBACCO CROP

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 26 (UPI): Excessive and constant rain in the later part of the season has damaged tobacco crop in Gujarat by about 20 per cent. This was indicated in a recent survey of the crop of Gujarat.

Franco Triumphs

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (UPI-(AFP): The State Department announced here today that United States and Spanish Governments had concluded three bilateral pacts to strengthen to maintain peace and international security.

The state department communique listed the pacts as following: (1) For construction and use of military installations in Spain by the United States, (2) for economic assistance, and (3) for aid to Spain in the form of military supplies.

FATE OF UPPER HOUSE

Bombay Assembly Postpones Debate

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 26.

AT the suggestion of the Chief Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, the Bombay Legislative Assembly, today defeered till the next session the discussion on a statutory motion made by Mr. S. D. Kothawala (Congress) seeking abolition of Bombay Legislative Council.

Eight members spoke in support of the motion.

Mr. Manekial Shah, Congress, moved an amendment seeking that abolition of the Upper House should not take effect during the tenure of the present Assembly. It appeared that the Congress Party had not made up its mind with regard to this amendment.

Shrimati Induben Desai was the first from the Congress benches to voice open opposition to the amendment.

This caused restiveness in the House which was not unnoticed even by the speaker, who said: "I do not understand why this House is restive today."

Those who supported the original motion included Messrs. T. S. Jadhav, V. N. Patil and P. M. Joshi.

Several members from the both sides of the House stood up to catch the Speaker's eye, when the Chief Minister intervened to suggest that the discussion be postponed to the next session, in view of the large number of members who were desirous of participating in the debate. The suggestion was accepted and the House adjourned till Monday.

Naguib In Hilarious Mood

Gen. Naguib cuts a joke with pressmen after the meeting of Revolutionary Council, last Sunday. With him are Abdel Hakim Amer (left) and Major Khalid Muhyiddin (centre).

CYCLONE HAVOC IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26 (UPI).

Calcutta is threatened with cyclonic storm tomorrow. The city experienced squally weather with intermitten rain throughout the day, the rainfall upto 5-30 p.m. being 2.30 inches.

There was a tidal bore in the river Hooghly and the water level rose so high that Strand Road and even a portion of Calcutta Maidan including Mohn Bagan ground were flooded. I.F.A. shield semi-final and all other football matches fixed for the evening had to be postponed.

Tram services in several sections of the city was dislocated for hours together. All low lying places in the city and suburbs were under water.

Flying of three freighters were cancelled at Dum Dum this morning due to rough weather. One passenger plane flying from Rangoon to Calcutta had to fly back to Rangoon. Another plane arrived at Dum Dum behind schedule time and some other incoming planes were diverted by the Dum Dum control tower.

GOVERNMENT DENIES IT IN TOTO

No "Foreign Body" In Milk Bottles

THE Government of Bombay, in its Press Note, of September 21, refuted the allegation of Dr. Kumari Y. G. Divekar, medical officer-in-charge of the Vrindavan General Hospital, Andheri, that worms had been found in the sealed bottles of toned milk sold to the hospital on September 17. Since then, the lady, in a statement in the press, has reiterated her allegations and also alleged detection of 'foreign body' in a bottle of milk purchased by the hospital on September 23.

The Government, therefore, desires to categorically refute her allegations over both the alleged incidents as false as could be seen from the full facts of the complaint and action taken on it by the officers of the Milk Commissioner's office.

The Government has made detailed inquiries into the allegations made by Dr. Kumari Divekar and is convinced that they are wholly false. The colony supplies milk to other hospitals and institutions but not a single complaint of the type has been received from any of them so far. The Government feels that no useful purpose will be served by taking further notice of the statements of Dr. Kumari Divekar. However, in order to avoid further controversy, orders have been issued to the Centre Manager to give open delivery of milk in the hospital containers after filtering in their presence.

Closure Of "Times Of India" Publications In Calcutta

(Continued page 1)

held at different times and different places."

The Committee resolved to hold the annual session of the Conference in March 1954. The annual Conference was due to be held towards the end of this year, but as members of the Conference and other journalists would be busy in connection with the giving of evidence before the Press Commission, which is expected to be completed by January 1954, it was decided, that for the sake of the convenience of the members of the Conference, the annual session should be held after the work of the Press Commission is over.

The Standing Committee which concluded its two-day meeting here today, spent considerable time in considering, and adopted an official code of ethics for the AINEC. The code contains 15 directives which enjoin for that As the Press is a primary instrument in the creation of public opinion, journalists should regard their calling as a trust and be eager to serve and guard the public interest and the peace of humanity

Dr. B. V. Keskar, Minister of Information and Broadcasting, met members of the Standing Committee last evening. The members of the Committee placed before him the general feeling of the profession that a conference should be called consisting of the Speaker of the House of the People, the Chairman of the Council of States and Speakers of State Assemblies at which representatives of the Press would place their point of view, regarding the privileges claimed by the Legislatures vis-a-vis publication of Legislative proceedings in the Press. Dr. Keskar said that his initial reaction was that the suggestion was a good one but that he would have to consider it in detail when the representation was made to him.

The Committee considered a scheme placed before the president, for securing training for Indian journalists in American universities. The president was authorized to pursue the matter.

Pardi Politics

MORARJI'S FLING; MEHTA'S REJOINDER

SURAT, September 26 (UPI).

THE correspondence between Mr. Morarji Desai, Bombay's Chief Minister, and Mr. Asoka Mehta, was released by the Praja Socialist Party here today.

Mr. Desai in a letter dated September 16 stated, that any impartial observer would admit what was being done in Pardi by the Praja Socialist Party was an "attempt to overhaul radically the rural economy of a backward tract by the adoption of rush tactics."

Mr. Desai said that he had no quarrel with the object of the movement and conceded that it was true that there was partial unemployment.

Emphasising the importance of Pardi for its grass-supply, Mr. Desai, he added that any radical disturbance of the arrangements without alternative arrangements having been made, will only lead to greater distress that you are seeking to relieve.

THOUGHTLESS PROMISE

Referring to the choice of Pardi for the PSP campaign, Mr. Desai said, it was dictated "merely by the extent of the following the Praja Socialist Party had in that area." "What you call 'satyagraha' is no more than an endeavour to fulfil the promises thoughtlessly made by you and your colleagues in order to secure a following. And yet you blame the landlords and also the Government for declining to pull your chestnuts out of fire," Mr. Desai said.

CHALLENGES

In reply to Mr. Desai's letter Mr. Asoka Mehta wrote on September 19, stating that Congress had promised much more to the people. They promised them Welfare State. It was really misfortune that politics was smelt in the PSP campaign at Pardi.

Mr. Mehta challenged that if Mr. Desai could get him (Mehta) a few acres of land he would satisfy that "val" and "tuver" could be sown and grown in this season.

SECUNDERABAD: Prohibition has been introduced within a radius of half mile from Sri Laxmi Narasimha Swami temple, Kyadgirgutta, in Nalgonda district from October 1.

Gandhism Is Motive Force For Dynamic Action

ON the eve of Gandhi Jayanti, the writer analyses Gandhian philosophy and its application to Indian and international problems.

He considers India's foreign policy as a striking example of Gandhian approach and rates the outstanding success of Vinobha Bhave's Bhoodan movement as Gandhism in action.

By Eleuterio Soares

THERE are many unmistakable signs to indicate that Mahatma Gandhi is fast becoming the centre of legends. A marked inclination to credit him with some kind of extraordinary power is widely prevalent, and a cult threatens to sprout round the name of the Father of the Nation.

His words seems to evoke the same detached reverence as scriptural texts rather the intelligent interest a social philosophy should normally stimulate. In the indiscriminate invocation of his name, one is apt to discover an element of deification. The monotony of wreath layings at Rajghat, prayer gatherings and sacrificed spinnings, which have become the established modes of paying our homage to Bapu, tend under the circumstances to acquire the pattern of religious rituals.

The results of such a glorification, however well-meaning and commendable, are far from happy. It distorts our picture of the real man and what is still more tragic, it leads to the misinterpretation of his teachings. The more you clothe Gandhiji with the aura of the supernatural, the more sentimental, emotional and even irrational becomes our attitude towards his message. Hence, it is not rare to find the uninstinted admiration, which the Gandhian ideals generally evoke matched by an equally strong scepticism, born out of a conviction that they are counsels of perfection, which can be practised only by supermen like Gandhiji and not the common people.

A somewhat similar misunderstanding is the view that Gandhiji's attitude towards political and economic institutions, is antediluvian and inspite of all its intrinsic merits is out of place in the modern world.

A SANER VIEW

A little effort to get a saner view of the Mahatma, without the sentimental trappings of saintliness, soon dispels these misconceptions and his personality and his pholosophy appear in an entirely different light. For, when we realise that Gandhiji was no superman, we free Gandhism from the idealistic fancies we have surrounded it with when we see that he was no prophet with a divine mission, but depended upon all that is noblest and highest in the heritage of mankind to formulate his principles and precepts we see his teachings in the correct perspective.

The discovery that Gandhiji did not propound any novel theories but merely strove to find solutions facing his people and in a wider sense the whole of mankind, provides the criteria to distinguish between fundamental structure of his philosophy and its accidents. Thus we lay bare the essential Gandhi.

A REVOLUTIONARY

Essentially Gandhiji was a social and political reformer, perhaps more appropriately, a revolutionary, but with a big difference. His was an unique case of a revolutionary who combined in himself a saintly character, a deep humanity, and the constructive genius of a true statesman.

He was a politician undoubtedly, but one who looked at life as a comprehensive whole, each aspect falling in its proper setting, who did not isolate human problems from one another, but considered them strictly in relation to the main *purpose in life and man's place in the divine plan.*

He was a leader of men, but he did not try to guide them towards an eldorado of his own creation or imagination. His objective was the realisation of the ultimate Truth.

And so unlike most revolutionaries and reformers, Gandhiji was concerned not merely with the material conditions of life but in an equal measure with the spiritual and intellectual needs of men. Similarly reform for him had to embrace the individual as much as the society as a whole, because only better men can build a better world.

For Gandhiji, ethical values were supreme, and end could not under any circumstances influence the choice of means. He did not aim at destroying to build anew, to break away from tradition in order to pursue progress, but at the transformation from within and the improvement on the past without disrupting the thread of continuity.

Gandhism therefore may be said to aim at promoting harmony and peace in society by maintaining a proper balance between the material and spiritual needs of men, an equilibrium between the interests of the individual and the society.

The most outstanding characteristic of the Gandhian way of life is that there is nothing in it that has not been either practised by Gandhiji himself or experimented upon.

SATYAGRAHA

Now, Gandhiji more than any of his critics was aware that the world could not be changed by the mere waving of the magic wand. The attainment of that objective had necessarily to be a slow, educative process. But the need would often arise to accelerate the pace, to overcome the factors *resisting progress, to have wrongs righted and grievances redressed.*

There had to be a weapon which while being effective should be in keeping with the spirit of the philosophy, which should be constructive and generate goodwill and avoid bitterness.

In Satyagraha, originated in South Africa and later developed during the Indian struggle for freedom, Gandhiji provided the answer.

Satyagraha or non-violence is not just a negative substitute for material force. It is a positive approach having truth as its sheet anchor and seeking to promote the triumph of good over evil. It seeks to conquer not through force but love. It entails suffering on the wronged rather than the wrong doer and directs its appeal not to the animal in man, but to that which is essentially human in his nature. There is no question of failure here, for if Satyagraha is undertaken in the right spirit and for the vindication of truth, the Satyagrahi, will always, emerge from the ordeal by contributing at least little toward his own perfection and that of the society.

If positive success comes, whether it is a matter between one individual and another, or the question of a mass movement for the redress of social wrongs, or the case of one country against another victory belongs to both sides.

In a world enwrapped in the cold-war, with its atom bombs, questions of military strategy and political expediency, to talk of love, truth and non-violence is a cry in the wilderness. But then most of the troubles afflicting mankind spring from the fact, that man is still ropping in the dark in quest of a satisfactory philosophy of life which will stabilise our society and lead the world back to the path of sanity. And would it be too much to say that Gandhism offers a promising answer?

IMPACT OF MAHATMA

Suffering and evil will always be present in our imperfect world but it is no exaggeration to say that Gandhism shows a practical way to ensure the predominance of good over evil. It is true that Gandhism in its entirety has yet found a practical field to demonstrate its utility since few men in our times have reached the desired standards of self-discipline, but its partial application has yielded reassuring results.

The success of the Indian struggle for freedom, together with India's continued voluntary membership of the Commonwealth and the cordiality of the relations prevailing between this country and Britain, in spite of the unhappy memories of the past, is a case in point.

The silent and unostentatious but nontheless meritorious work carried on by Gandhiji's many disciples under the auspices of the sarvodaya movement and in particular the outstanding success attending Vinobha Bhave's Bhoodan revolution bear further eloquent testimony that the non-violent approach scores far and above all other conventional methods.

Gandhism however is not a monopoly of the ascetics but essentially a philosophy for the masses. It cuts across all barriers of class and even creeds, for the essential thing is the spirit in which you approach life and its problems.

Likewise the acceptance of the Gandhian technique does not necessarily call for the disbandment of armies and the police forces. Gandhiji himself never discounted the use of force in self-defence in exceptional emergency cases. The existence of armies is no impediment provided the basic concepts of love, truth and tolerance are respected and all actions are guided by an adherence to fundamental moral principles.

India's foreign policy is a striking example of the Gandhian approach to international problems, and the fact that India has yet to seriously implement the teachings of the Mahatma, has not obstructed the pursuit of that policy.

NO GOING BACK

It must also be stressed that the acceptance of the Gandhian ideology with regard to political and economic institutions calls for no putting-the-clock-back. It is true that Gandhiji laid great stress on manual labour and exalted handicrafts and cottage industries but then it must be remembered that he did so in the light of the peculiar conditions prevailing in India.

Gandhiji was not against industrialisation as such, but deplored the evils brought about by mass production. He was no enemy of the machine, but only of the enslavement of the man to the cog-wheel. The emphasis on decentralisation of political and economic power, is not an invitation to a return to primitive standards, but a means to secure the establishment of democracy in its real sense. And finally it must be remembered that every reformer is inescapably influenced by the immediate circumstances and problems facing him. Although Gandhism was primarily evolved to meet India's needs, it in its fundamental aspects elastic and adaptable for universally application.

It is undoubtedly a hard and difficult course, but then all good things have to be got the hard way. And, if we survey the history of man's quest for progress and compare the methods that have been and are still being used, with the Gandhian technique, the issue seems to involve much more than merely passing a judgment on Gandhism. It poses before mankind the choice between war and peace, between extinction and survival.

We in India have an inescapable responsibility to guide the world to make the right choice. That task will be easier instead of worshipping Gandhi we try to follow his teachings. Gandhiji has left a deep impression on the character of the nation. It is necessary that the Gandhian spirit should not be confined to Rajghat or Sevagram. It must permeate the whole nation from the Himalayas to Danushkodi, and the more we understand the essential Gandhi the more shall we reflect the spirit of his philosophy in our thoughts and actions.

DEIFICATION AND POPULAR LEGENDS ROB THE SPIRIT OF MAHATMA'S PHILOSOPHY

Gandhiji donning the Burmese peasant cap, presented by Thakin Nu Burmese leader.

Two salesman who travelled a good deal together were staying at a luxurious hotel one night. While one went out for a walk, the other got the idea to play a practical joke on his friend. With the help of a bellhop he secured two live ducks and put them in the baththb, which he partly filled with water.

When his friend got back from his walk and entered the bathroom, he was rather surprised to see two ducks enjoying themselves and quacking happily in his tub. In his bewilderment he shouted for his friend to come into the bathroom and look at this bit of rural atmosphere. The friend came, had a look, then said poker-faced: "Why, those ducks must have flown through the window."

"Yes, yes," agreed the other, "but how in the world did they turn on the water?"

THE ANIMAL KINGDOM

The woman lion tamer had the animals under perfect control. At her summons the fiercest lion came meekly to her and took a lump of sugar from her mouth. The circus crowd marvelled — all except one man.

"Anybody could do that," he yelled from the audience.

"Would you dare to it?" the ringmaster asked scornfully.

"Certainly," replied the heckler. "I can do it just as well as the lion can."

LID OFF TRAVANCORE CABINET CRISIS

Irreconcilable Differences Between Tamilians And Keralites

THE first Congress Ministry in Travancore-Cochin was voted out of office by non-Congress combine, which defeated the confidence motion moved by the Chief Minister.

This crisis was brought about by the irreconcilable differences between the Travancore Tamil Nad Congress and the Kerala Provincial Congress, which resulted in the resignation of Mr. A. Chidambara Nadar, a nominee of the TTNC from the Travancore cabinet.

Mr. Nesamoni, M.P. leader of the T.T.N.C.

By "EMESSUS"

THE 16-month-old ministerial alliance between the Travancore-Cochin Congress and the Tamil Congress, based on sheer opportunism, has come to its obvious end. The immediate cause for the withdrawal of the Tamil Congress of its co-operation to the Ministry is the refusal of the Congress High Command to accommodate its demand for a separate Pradesh body in the Tamil areas of the State.

The State Congress, on the other hand, has always been demanding the dissolution of the T.T.N.C. Both parties held their peace after the formation of the coalition ministry. But then, two months back the Trivandrum District Congress suddenly issued an ultimatum to the Tamil Congress to "quit or merge". The latter's walk-out from the Ministry, which has brought about a crisis in the State, is the answer to that threat.

The demand of the one million Tamils of Travancore to cut away from the State and merge into the adjoining Madras State is comparatively a new one. It began this way. The era of independence brought in its wake a vociferous demand for linguistic provinces from all quarters in the country. In the south, zealots of each of the four linguistic units began to carve out a separate state of their own according to their pet ideas. The Malayalees wanted Aikya Kerala state, bringing into its fold all the Malayalam-speaking people in Travancore, Cochin and Malabar. The unification of Travancore and Cochin in 1949 was hailed by them as a prelude to achieving this ideal. But the Tamils were vehemently opposed to it.

QUIT OR MERGE

So long as the aim of the Congress was to secure responsible government for the State, the Tamils were with that organisation in the struggle and bore the brunt of governmental oppression. Now that it changed its ideal into one of securing a united Kerala State, the Tamil people of the State felt that their future lay with fellow-Tamils in the Madras State. The logic seemed to be fair. The State Congress being opposed to the move, there resulted the formation of the Travancore Tamil Nad Congress in 1946.

There is no ideological unity as such between the State Congress and the Tamil Congress.

The latter is independent and has nothing to do with the Indian National Congress, organisationally. The leader of the Tamil Congress today, Mr. Nesamoni, who is also representing the Tamils in Parliament, was never a Congressman but, on the other hand, has been a church leader for many years now.

One sixth of the population of Travancore, the Tamils occupy 2,000 sq. miles of the total territory of 7661 sq. miles. The bulk of them are in the southern talukas of Agastheeswaram, Thovala, Kalkulam, Vilavancode and Neyyatinkara, and the rest in the eastern parts of Shencottah and north-eastern sections of Devikulam and Peerimadu. The latter three talukas are in the Ghats that form eastern boundary of the State. That way, all the three areas are contiguous to the Madras districts where Tamil is spoken.

It is interesting to note a former Census Commissioner of the State recorded, several years ago, regarding the southern parts of Travancore, thus:

". . . the population is preponderatingly Tamil, and in its character and institutions, seems more an offshoot of castes thrown in by the frontier pass than a southern extension of Kerala."

". . . it (Shencottah) is reserved for separate notice as its climate, production, activity and population give it a striking dissimilarity to the country on the west; it seems to a visitor an outpost of Tinnevelly."

VIRGIN GODDESS

The Tamils have been rooted in the soil from the days of yore. Historic evidence in the form of inscriptions in the temples from the days of the great Raja Raja Chola and others go to amply prove this fact. The celebrated deity at Cape Comorin had always been the family god of a Pandya King who ruled over the place 850 years ago.

Coming to recent times, the Tamils have been the most loyal citizens of the Travancore State, which emerged as a separate unit only two centuries ago. The rulers were always known for their piety and the kindly interest they took in the welfare of their subjects without any discrimination. The Tamils were quite happy and contented under their regimes.

They have preserved their language and culture all through this long period. Only the matrilineal system, a special feature of Malabar, was in vogue with them for some time, but now it has been done away with.

The greatest living poet of Tamil Nad today, Kavimani Desikavinayakam Pillai, is a Tamilian of Travancore.

The Travancore Tamil Nad Congress born in the heat of passion to safeguard the interest of Tamilians became popular, voicing their demand for separation from the state to be united with Tamil Nad. It complained that the administration was communal and hostile to the interests of the Tamils. Some of its grievances were real, while fear of oppression contributed to the rest.

HUE AND CRY

The distribution of population related to the number of schools reveals a very interesting study. Most of the talukas wherein the Tamils are in a majority, they form more than 90 per cent of the population; only in one or two a little less.

As a striking feature, more than 80 per cent of the government primary schools in these areas are in Malayalam medium. The court records too are in Malayalam.

There has been no proper representation of Tamils in the administrative service too. No wonder there is a hue and cry from the Tamils.

Again, Tamil is an unknown language in the non-Tamil areas of the State. There seems to be no bond between the two except that of administrative unity!

The demand of the Tamils for merger with Tamil Nad has created bad blood between the two linguistic groups, in the State. At the beginning, the Tamil Congress indulged in whimsical deeds. Stamps were burnt, government gazettes were destroyed, as if these were steps to the solution of the problem. The Government unleashed a reign of terror and ruthless repression. When the Tamils were about to start a satyagraha, the late Sardar Patel, the States Minister, sent Mr. Kamaraja Nadar, the Tamil Nad Congress chief, to the state to assure the Tamils that their demand would never be overlooked when linguistic provinces were carved out. The Sardar desired to do justice to the Tamils. His award in the Sirohi case which was similar to this was reassuring.

With growing popularity, the Tamil Congress holds sway over the Tamil population. In the elections to the Constituent Assembly for the State, the Congress got a clean defeat at the hands of the T.T.N.C. Its candidates even lost their deposits.

Again, during the last general elections, the Tamil Congress swept the polls. The turn of events had so discouraged the State Congress that for the Parliamentary constituency, it did not even set up a candidate! The fury of the State Congress was further intensified, when it sustained bad defeat in the recent panchayat elections to the State in the Tamil area. This was the immediate reason for the Trivandrum District Congressmen to issue the threat of "quit or merge".

LINGUISTIC POLITICS

The Congress is now thinking of establishing its organisation in the Tamil areas to wean away the masses from the influence of the Tamil Congress, a Quixotic adventure indeed! Even during the days of the agitation for responsible government the Congress never felt the need for a branch office. This factor was very well exploited by the Tamil Congress when it launched its movement. It accused the State Congress was purely a Malayalee organisation which did not have the interests of the Tamils at heart.

The Kerala Congress Committee and the Aikya Kerala Council, while submitting their evidence before the Dhar Commission, said:

"...The multilingual miscellany called the Madras province will have to be liquidated. The competition amongst linguistic groups transcends all party alignments and endangers its (parliamentary autonomy) efficiency and usefulness. Andhra and Karnataka elements in it being separated, a Tamil-cum-kerala province is out of the question. Tamilians cannot continue for all time to be the arbiter of the destinies of the people of Kerala."

If this argument is fair and is taken to its logical conclusion, then the Tamil demand for separation stands automatically justified.

PARTITION TALKS

Is partition inevitable? There may be as many points in favour as are against it. The retention of the Tamil areas within its fold is in the interest of a Kerala state, for the basic reason that it produces rich rice, and helps to solve the food problem of the state to a certain extent. South Travancore or Nanjinad is known as the "Granary of the State". Similarly, in the north-eastern talukas of Devikulam and Peerimedu, Tamil labour has transformed untapped dense forests into wealthy cardamom and tea estates.

The Tamil claim for separation has in its favour such factors as geographical contiguity, cultural and language unity the alleged communal and sectarian policies of Congress administration. The Travancore State Congress, a few years ago passed a resolution conceeding self-determination for the Tamils, but it has not stood by it afterwards.

There can be only one solution to this vexed issue. One of Kerala's foremost intellectuals and historian of no mean order, Sardar K. M. Panikkar, feels that linguistic division would jeopardise the security of the country by giving rise to irredentism. The disintegration of the southern State, namely Madras, would disturb the regional balance between the North and the South and the latter's influence on Indian Administration would diminish. While he welcomes the Aikya Kerala agitation to the extent that it conforms itself to a cultural movement, he is decidely in favour of the abolition of various political jurisdictions in which the Malayalees presently live and is for bringing them under a single unit which should form part of the Madras State. But he is certainly opposed to the formation of the Kerala State as a separate political entity.

But Counsels like the Sardar's are less likely to find favour with people who are more fanatical and hence, less amenable to reason on an issue like this. There is still time for those on war path to pause and ponder. Travancore with its immense resource has made little progress during the last six years of popular rule. During the days of the Dewans, the State used to make strides in all directions, forgetting for a moment the imprint of their autocracy. Linguism is not the antidote for today's ills.

If there is no compromise on the issue of a Kerala province, then, it is futile and unjust to expect the Tamils to remain a part of such a State. The logic of geography and every other factor is on their side for merger into the adjoining areas of Tamil Nad.

It Is "Winnie" Again

Sir Winston was recently asked for his opinion of Field-Marshal Montgomery. He is said to have replied:

"In defeat indomitable; in victory insufferable; in NATO invisible."

Appetite As Index To Bodily Needs

MANY machines are provided with gadgets which indicate when the fuel is about to run out. This is a warning to the driver of a machine who promptly feeds the machine with fuel.

Similarly, within limits, appetite is an index to the body's need for food.

Appetite of children for sugar and sweets is great and it indicates to a certain extent their real need for a concentrated fuel necessary to keep up with their incessant activity.

Appetite can be ruined if it is excited too much with spices, pickles and flavourings, or curbed unnecessarily in an effort to reduce one's weight. It then ceases to be a guide. The natural appetite is intimately related to taste and smell which lose their acuteness when appetite is satisfied. Over-eating and under-eating upset the harmonious functioning of the human body and many digestive troubles are due to the bad habit of devouring food without properly masticating it and enjoying its taste. The appearance and smell of food excite the secretory nerves which supply the salivary glands juices for digesting. food. When there is no appetite, these juices are scanty. To take food, therefore, in the absence of appetite is to put food into a stomach which is not prepared for it.

Body-Building

Foods are of three kinds body building, protective and energy foods. Unlike the machine, which is inanimate and, therefore, does not grow, the human body consists of living tissue. To function efficiently it has to maintain a certain minimal growth. Body building foods like milk, cheese, meat,. fish and eggs, help the tissues to grow. To children and expectant mothers body building foods are essential.

Protective foods give the body the power to resist disease. These foods are rich in proteins, vitamins and mineral salts. The most important of these are milk, butter and cheese, which are body builders too, green vegetables and fruits. All the body building foods are, to some extent, protective foods as well.

Energy Foods

The energy requirement of the body varies with its state of activity. Even when the body is at rest, the energy cannot fall below a certain minimum because a certain amount is necessary for essential functions, such as breathing, circulation, maintenance of body temperature etc. Above this minimun, the more active the body, the greater its energy need.

Some foods are just energy foods. They have little or no body building or protective value. Examples of these are wheat bread, polished rice, sago, tapioca, sugar and jams.

But body builders, such as meat, cheese, whole wheat bread and jaggery are energy foods as well. In addition they have a certain amount of protective value.

The composition of a balanced diet is indicated below. The quantities are daily totals required by an adult. Vegetarians can replace fish, meat and egg, by stepping up their consumption of milk and milk products.

NEW DELHI LETTER

From Our Correspondent

PRESSURE POLITICS RULES THE ROOST

Acharya Kripalani with PSP leaders on his arrival at Bulsar to study Pardi Satyagraha.

Delhi Demands A Corporation

NEW DELHI, By Air.

THE CONGRESS RULERS OF INDIA HAVE APPARENTLY SEEN THEIR LACK OF WISDOM IN CREATING THE DEMOCRATIC FACADE FOR THE PART C STATES. PRESSURE POLITICS HAVING GOT THEM OFFICE, THE CHIEF MINISTERS OF THESE STATES STARTED MEETING PERIODICALLY TO EXERCISE MORE AND MORE PRESSURE IN ORDER TO ATTAIN FULLEST AUTONOMY FOR THEMSELVES.

Nuisance has its uses and limits. The Chief Ministers, by their constant demands, even for a higher place in the warrant of Precedence, have tired out the patience of the Central Ministers. In Delhi particularly, the demand for more and more power was accompanied by increasing deterioration in the standards of administration. The gentle art of palm greasing is no longer an art but extortion. Few things can be done without the willing assistance of Khan Bahadur Rishwat Khan.

POLITITICAL SQUABBLES

Alongside this deterioration in administrative efficiency, there is a dog fight in progress within the Congress itself. As already reported, the Congress machinery in Delhi is under the control of the Chief Minister. His opponent is one Lala Sham Nath, who is the President of Old Delhi Municipal Committee. Lala Sham Nath is an equally ardent believer in pressure politics and has been crusading for a Municipal Corporation for Old Delhi. The Chief Minister is opposed to Corporation idea and hence the open fight.

It will be thus seen what a headache, the Prime Minister has purchased for himself by creating the Ministerial Government for Delhi. The position taken up by Lala Sham Nath and his group is untenable constitutionally. He and his group already regard their Municipal Committee equal to Part A State. They would like the Committee to become an independent sovereign state. The fault, however, lies with the Union Ministers, who encourage Lala Sham Nath often to defy the local Ministry. The Chief Commissioner has the power to prevent the Municipal Committee to have direct dealings with the Government of India. In actual practice, these powers have gone out of use. The result is banner headlines in the newspapers every second day that Lala Sham Nath proposes to give a licking to the local Ministry.

DEMAND FOR CORPORATION

Let me quote the late Lord Linlithgow in connection with the demand for Corporation. In his farewell message to the Princes of India, the noble Marquess had stated that "the Crown's obligations to protect them carry with them equally binding responsibilities to ensure that what is protected continues to be worthy of protection". Translated in terms of the Municipal agitation, the issue is whether the Old Delhi Municipal Committee has made sufficient progress towards a Corporation.

Here are some examples to show that it has made no such progress.

(1) The directives under the municipal law definitely bans expenditure from the Municipal fund on garden parties and fire works. The Municipal Committee gave a reception to the President of India last year in which a modest sum of Rs. ten thousand was spent on fire works alone. It will be thus seen that while the municipal services were being starved because of lack of finances, rate-payer's money was actually burnt to satisfy the vanity of some municipal members.

According to reports Rs. twenty-two thousand were spent on a garden party to Mr. Mohammed Ali. An equal amount is reported to have been spent on Kutab fair, turned into a public meeting.

(2) Two Municipal reports, one covering the general administration and the other for the Health Department were regularly published every year. They were examined by the local Administration, which issued a resolution, commenting on the activities of the Committee. The publication of these reports was suspended during the war and has not yet been resumed. It is not yet known why the local administration has not insisted on the resumption of their publication.

SLACKNESS OF ADMINISTRATION

In a letter dated August 26, 1937 to the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi said as follows:—

"Since taking charge as Chief Commissioner I have been increasingly perturbed at the state of the Delhi Municipal Committee; the administration of the building bye-laws is inefficient and almost certainly corrupt, the handling of the more important local problem is unmethodical, the terminal tax is riddled with illegalities, and there is a lamentable lack of determination in dealing with finance of water supply and other matters which may involve controversy or public criticism. There is no doubt whatever that an incompetent Municipal administration can neutralise to a very great extent all efforts at town improvement. I am convinced that drastic reform of the Municipal administration is required."

This was sixteen years ago. It is not yet known whether the charges levelled against the Municipal Administration by the Chief Commissioner himself were looked into and the causes for them were removed. Are the building laws still inefficient and almost certainly corrupt? Is the terminal tax system still riddled with illegalities? Unfortunately under the smoke-screen of democratising the Municipal administration, these important questions remain invisible.

Having created a responsible Ministry, the Central Government have absolved itself of the responsibility of supervision, direction and control through the Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

The Municipal Committee, as shown above, regards the local Ministry as a band of interlopers and has been doing everything possible to bring it into ridicule. The local Ministry, however, is too weak-kneed to put the Municipal administration in its proper place. In any case the agitation for the Municipal Corporation still continues and the best thing, as a prelude to a Corporation should be to set up Committee to enquire into the working of the Old Delhi Municipal Committee. Ever since its inception, there has been no such enquiry into its working. It will, inter-alia, show, whether the Municipal Committee has qualified itself to become a Corporation.

"GONE WITH WINDSORS" RAISES A STORM

London Press Up In Arms Against Scandalising High Royal Personages

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, (By Air).

A GOOD deal of what appears in American Press about Royalty is not liked in this country. The "Sunday Pictorial" draws attention to a silly story about the Duke of Edinborough circulated in the American press by columnist Lee Mortimer.

And the "People" takes the British Information Service to task for doing nothing about the book, published in America, called "Gone with the Windsors," which the journal calls a scurrilous document.

Rex North of the "Sunday Pictorial" writes: Mortimer has informed a large slice of America that British newspapers are sitting on the story of the year, but it is so hot that we cannot touch it. His story is a blatant futile invention. According to Mortimer Queen Elizabeth is about to curtail Prince Philip's passion for pub-crawling, party-going and night owling.....He misses hardly a night out at some Mayfair blow-out socialising with musical comedy crowd."

All Scandal

The "People" says that the author of "Gone With The Windsors," Mr. Lies Brody, has "done everything he can to prejudice American readers against both the Duke and the Duchess of Windsor as human beings—with the object of making his charge of Fascism sound more plausible. Thus he rakes up every item of grotesque gossip that has ever circulated in America.

According to the "People" Mr. Brody.

Tells of the Duchess's "fondness for male escorts"

Says the Duke's role in the marriage is reduced to that of "handbag-carrying ornament for the Duchess"

Alleges the Duke is continually baffled by the sarcastic Duchess who uses in public such phrases as 'Are you out of your mind'? 'Don't be silly' 'I'm not cattle bred like you are.'

Treats the readers to rumours that the Duchess has had her face lifted, that she wears a selfs only once and then resells it, that the Windsors never tip waiters.'

Brody even goes to the length of accusing her of falsifying her age. She was born, he says, in 1890 six years earlier than the official date.

"That her appearance so belies her age," he says, "is no doubt due to a life of leisure, to her epicurian eating, and to the fastidious care she gives herself."

Brody says the Duchess's gowns cost her £34,000 a year at prices ranging from £130 to £700 each. She is said once to have ordered 45 hats at a time.

Brody makes the allegation that the Duke is a brandy addict, who drank so much at the time of the abdication that a stomach pump had to be applied to him.

There are offensive references to the Duke supposed love affairs with two Society women in England.

Inuendoes

Then, says the "People" comes the monstrous series of inuendoes by which Brody seeks to convict the Duke of close Nazi associations. It is alleged that one of the Duke's closest friends was Axel Wenner-Gren's a wealthy Swede, who "had been on good terms with Field Marshal Goering". He repeats the rumour that on his honeymoon, the Duke used Mussolini's private coach.

Another allegation made is that the British Cabinet disapproved of the Duke's marriage to Mrs. Simpson, because of her friendship with Ribbentrop, then German ambassador.

"The torrent of venom in this book must not be allowed to flow unchecked," says the "People". "Britain dare not allow an ex-monarch to be smeared in the land of its greatest ally. That is why the British Information Service in Washington must act now."

BACK TO METHUSELAH

Seven Score And Ten To Be Man's Span Of Life

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON (By Air).

IT will be possible for man to live to the age of 150.

This is the conclusion reached by Hungarian scientists and doctors after a conference on the problem of life.

This will come about, say the Hungarians, not through any "miracle drug", or transplantation of glands, but through general improvement of living conditions.

"The secret of life", said Professor Dabis, head of Hungary's Public Health Study Institute, "does not lie in some chemical elixir, but in the decisive improvement of social life and working conditions".

"Man can live much longer than he does now", asserted the Professor," and more developed social conditions are the greater age the people will reach."

He showed how social conditions of the times played an important part in the duration of life. Study of the Egyptian dead showed that the average span of life then was 25-30 years. In the Nineteenth Century, owing to development of protection against infectious diseases, the average was raised to 50-55, though different figures applied to different classes of population. "If we can eliminate the major causes of ageing, then by scientific study of so-called natural ageing, the age of the greater part of humanity could be prolonged to 150".

Hair Line. A man who went to have his thinning hair cut met up with a barber who wanted to singe it instead—at double the price. "Each hair is a tiny tube that sort of bleeds at the cut end", he said, "so it gets weaker every time your hair is cut. But singeing seals the end, and the hair keeps its vigour."

"Then can you explain why the hair on my chin is growing stronger all the time, though each hair has been cut off every morning for 25 years?"

"No trouble at all," answered the barber. "You just ain't the kind of feller that story was made up to tell to."

SPORTSCRIPT

By Dribbler

Catch 'Em Young

"CATCH them young and train 'em", has always been the leading factor in the improvement of sports in different countries in the world, particularly in the United States.

Bombay and Badminton have suddenly been on the map due to its many collegians showing top form. Nandu Natekar, who won the men's singles title on Monday evening in the Cricket Club of India's championship is to be sent to Glasgow next March to play in the All-England Championships.

Natekar's brilliant victories over T. N. Seth, India's No. 1 and his third singles title success has earned for him a crown of glory in Bombay's badminton whirl. Mrs. Mumtaz Lotwalla announced that a fund was started immediately to send him to the All-England Championships next March.

Nandu Natekar has had a steady climb. His collegiate victories and his entry in every local tournament have given him an added match temperament. He has played the great maestro, George Lewis in three engagements so far and due to age he has triumphed. But his victory over Seth on Monday evening will live long in his memory.

If the CCI tournament has been a truimph for youth, it certainly

N. M. NATEKAR

seemed overshadowed by the remarkable record set by the 'lady of the Court' Mrs. Mumtaz Lotwalla, who bagged the women's singles title for the eleventh time in 12 years that the tournament has been played. She may, therefore, feel proud of the title bestowed on her by one and all—"Bombay's badminton Queen."

Contributions to send Natekar to Glasgow may be forwarded to Mr. C. Gomms, Honorary Treasurer, Bombay State Badminton Association, C/o Turner Morrison & Co. Ltd., 12, Bank Street, Bombay.

Doyen Of Sports

On September 24, Rev. Fr. Joseph Fell celebrated his completion of 50 years in the service of the Society of Jesus, that noble band of followers of St. Ignatius of Loyola who have done so much for sports and education in this country and particularly in this city.

St. Xavier's College and many youngsters owe their success in every sphere of sport to the tireless and painstaking watchfulness of Fr. Fell. Every youngster receives full encouragement in whatever branch of sport he wishes to specialize in and very soon he becomes a champion.

Remember the names of he late Jock Saldanha, Willie Fernandes, Egbert D'Souza, then Rusi Modi, K. C. Ibrahim, Owen Ferreira, B. D. Desai, J. B. H. Wadia, M. S. Naik, Sandy Lissenberg, Henry Ribeiro and the hundreds

GOVIND, a footballer to the marrow has played first-class soccer for the past 22 years in this city, was a founder of the W.I.A.A. Trades, I.C.L. and Dynamos Clubs and was official soccer coach to the WIFA. He played his last Rovers Cup match on Saturday as he has decided to retire from football has played in the Rovers since 1940.

of men who made their mark on the sports field and you'll never forget Fr. Fell. His name is connected with every branch of sport in college, University and State organisations.

Only last year Fr. Fell celebrated 25 years as sports director of St. Xavier's College, but today he is double that in the Society. May he be an example to the many that follow and may he be spared for many more years to come in the service of his creator. "Ad Multos annos".

India's football selectors should take note of the fact that Ceylon has already chosen 18 players to represent her country in the Quadrangular Football tournament to be played in Rangoon, commencing in late October.

The National Football Championships ended last month, but the only work done by the Indian selectors was the picking up of 31 players to be trained in their respective and then weeded out.

This seems to be ridiculous. It would have been better to put them under training at one centre and then select a final sixteen or seventeen players. Now a further process of weeding out and neglect is likely.

of how Ceylon, a much smaller island, does their job and there's no haggling about it.

Umpires Deal

THE BPHA want to see some clean hockey at their tournaments after having learnt some bitter lessons last season. After all, what are lessons meant for! They have now approached the Bombay Hockey Umpires' Association with some 7 proposals.

FIRSTLY: An active list of umpires with their classification is to be supplied to the parent body.

SECONDLY: The appointments are to be made well in advance and a weekly or fortnightly list must be forwarded.

THIRDLY: The BPHA will supply the gate passes for the umpires and photographs are to be affixed to these passes.

FOURTHLY: All the certificates of umpires must be countersigned by the Honorary Secretary of the BPHA.

FIFTHLY: The BPHA office will be placed at the disposal of the Umpires' Association for their work.

SIXTHLY: A panel of umpires will be formed and all important games will be supervised by this group. These names are to be forwarded well in advance.

SEVENTHLY: Changes in umpires must be made for important games when the BPHA finds that the names submitted are not suitable.

There is every reason why the parent body has had perforce to these measures. There has been a lax of administration in the umpires body, causing a great deal of inconvenience to the BPHA.

Umpires have been irregular and quite often the same umpires were constantly seen doing games on the same grounds. One man did three games in an evening and so the game suffered. He was tired and fed up, standing in the bright, burning sun.

Wise Decision

The BPHA have made a wise decision and all those who wish to see the game improve will agree that this is a step in the right direction.

Umpires will also be pleased because they will have an equal opportunity to supervise games, while the organisation will check up on their regularity.

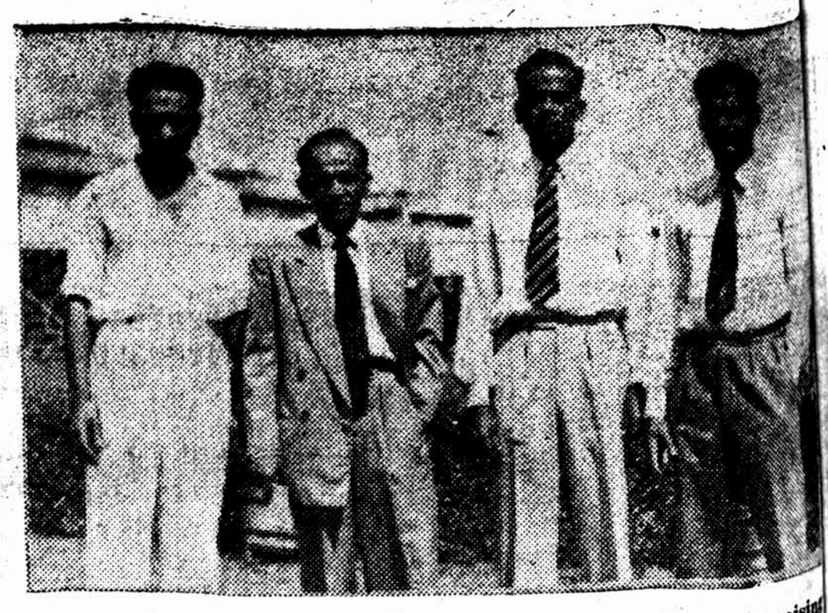
There has been some talk about the umpires not being able to do the early games because of their office work. I am quite sure that a proper circular asking the umpires to volunteer would bring about a favourable result.

Professional umpires would have to be appointed, someone stated, but there is no need if the umpires decided to co-operate.

By the time this appears in print, the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association will be receiving a reply from the Umpires' Association about these proposals placed before them, but whether these are implemented remains to be seen. The Umpires' organisation has invariably made promises, but seldom stood by them!

Schoolboys Hockey

LAST Sunday morning, the BPHA inaugurated their schoolboys coaching scheme. Twenty-nine youngsters turned up and received their 'baptism'



A photograph of the coaches who will "mould" promising schoolboy hockey players into future champions.

by being introduced to the four coaches present—Johnny P. D'Souza, Maxie Vaz., R. S. Gentle and Dom Fernandes.

Johnny D'Souza drove into the minds of our youngsters the need for maintaining discipline at all costs. He then asked them to buy a hockey rule book and study the laws. Yes; how many play the game without knowing the laws and then they scowl at the poor umpire.

Discipline

Discipline has to be maintained at all costs. Schoolboys must be taken in hand this way, because they may afterwards, turn out like the 'rowdies' of some of our famous clubs and burn up their careers. They are the future players of the State or the country and to keep up the dignity of the colours they wear, they must be groomed right from scratch.

The coaching scheme started with a lecture and the boys showed keenness from the beginning. They even asked questions about their equipment and were told that those who had sticks, etc., would have to turn up with them; while those who could not afford them, would get their supply from the BPHA.

The BPHA will put these boys, besides about 10 more who have been invited later on, through their paces in four batches. Twice a week they will turn up, but during the holidays more often. The BPHA have consideration for the boys examinations and have decided to keep playtime for hockey. Principals of schools were assured of this right from the start.

A Proud Record

MRS. MUMTAZ LOTWALA .....eleven singles titles in twelve years in CCI Badminton Championships.

Final Team

The team that will be chosen finally to represent the Chief Minister's XI in the First Division of the Bombay Hockey League is bound to undergo changes of players from match to match. But where will the line be drawn?

It would be a good idea to try out as many players as possible and then select a final seventeen for the purposes of the knock-out tournaments.

BehindTheCurtain

Tata Sports made their exit from the I.F.A. Shield Football tournament with a narrow defeat, but defeats could hardly be taken by some who actually hung on to their sets and telephones in Bombay.

I.C.L. are there still and Bengal have to keep up their reputation after the big soccer they played in Hungary and Russia. Unless they left it behind the iron curtain!

Hub Of Activity

The hub of activity seems to be churning some awkward deals in Western India Football, particularly with the committee.

Last Saturday evening, a sensation was caused at the Cooperage when for 45 minutes a player was allowed to play barefooted in a tournament stipulated to be exclusively a booted one. But that was due to an error in the construction or omission of the word 'only' at the end of the draw published by the W.I.F.A. It read as follows:- "The tournament is open to booted play".

Of course, when Mr. Ziauddin was tackled about this the worthy schoolmaster secretary said that he was not responsible for it due to his absence from the city, and such a mistake would not have occurred had he drafted the draw.

The referee, Mr. J. P. D'Mello who is also the secretary of the Bombay Referees' Association found this clause to be ambiguous but I dare say he was a person who should have interpreted the clause 80, when clear instructions have been issued about the Callan Cup, Senior Harwood League, Satiranjan Shield and Rovers Cup being booted tournaments.

The Blue Wizards player, who was the offender, seems to have made a test case of booted play. He dragged in the referee the committee and almost marching orders, fifteen minutes before the end, when some committee members brought it to the notice of the W.I.F.A.'s honorary secretary. The referee looked silly, but W.I.F.A. looked equally silly, but the player and the crowd had the last laugh!

A Ray Of Hope

I HAVE met both Parab and Walter D'Souza recently and the 'sine die' suspended players of the Western India Football Association seem to be taking things quite easy and not the big humdrum as every one seems to be making about the steps they are taking.

Parab returned very recently from Calcutta and categorically denied ever having made such a statement to any reporter about his having offered his services to play. In fact, everyone in Calcutta was completely surprised.

Jovial Boys

Then came a very sober or subtle moment and both Walter and Parab seemed jovial. Walter said that he was getting a forced holiday from soccer, which he was waiting for because he is now getting old but Parab felt he had played so much football that he too could have a rest. It might do him some good.

But I gather that all these players want is the lifting of the ban and a change of heart on the part of the stubborn W.I.F.A. Committee.

The final of the I.F.A. Shield will take place by Saturday, September 26 and the lifting of the suspensions on these two players will enable I.C.L. to keep the State's colours flying high.

A group photo taken at the inauguration of the schoolboys hockey coaching scheme at the BPHA ground.

Brushing Aside Sports Arena

By Bob Considine

WASHINGTON, (INS).

Sportin' Around:-

Golf—the Vice President of the United States, Mr. Nixon, and some of the nation's top professionals, amateurs, and easily-recognized names have been venturing into the noon-day sun, these past few days, playing in the Seventh Annual National Celebrities Tournament for the benefit of underprivileged kids.

Brushing aside mad dogs and Englishmen on the blazing fairways of the nearby Woodmont Club, the field has been drawing fine crowds. Because of those crowds, some bids who might have wound up on police blotters will have a chance to move into the realm of sports, with all its chances of self-improvement. One wonders where most of the top pros in this 15,000 dollars tournament would be today if they had not chanced upon sports, years ago, and found it a portal to a better life.

In one of the first of these annual tournaments put on by the Washington Post and the Justice Department, and later with the P.G.A., Jack Dempsey grabbed a microphone and babbled to a nationwide audience, "I certainly am happy to be in Washington, doing what I can to stimulate juvenile delinquency." As it turned out, such delinquency is on the rise, according to J. Edgar Hoover, and thus anything aimed at combatting it deserves warm endorsement.

Gold is having the biggest year in its history, and for obvious reasons. The President snears by (and sometimes at) the game; the Vice President is an enthusiastic hacker; Ben Hogan won the British Open on his first try and got a tickertape parade when he returned; and Lew Worsham sank a 140-yard wedge shot that made 15,000 dollars worth of difference in a Chicago tournament and countless million saw him do it on television.

As a consequence equipment manufacturers just can't make enough shimy sticks, balls, shoes and the like to take care of the demand.

Speaking of Worsham, it was said immediately after his miraculous shot that it was a lucky one; that he had not really hit the ball correctly. It reminded Fred Corceran of the PGA of Walter Hagen's comment along the same line. To wit:

"When I sink a chip from off the green, everybody yells lucky.' Whe I miss by a couple of inches, everybody yells 'great.' Figure that one out."

Dizzy Dean, one of the celebs on hand, watched Sam Snead tee off in a PGA championship some time ago. "What a life you guys have," brayed the great man. "Imagine gettin' paid to play golf."

Sam said "Yaah? But remember, when we make a mistake it hurts us. When you make a mistake you've got eight other guys to catch the ball for you."

*

Baseball — Rogers Hornsby — whose tongue the cat will never get—says that the dodgers will murder Yankee lefthanders Whitey Ford and Eddie Lopat in the coming World Series, and if the Dodgers don't win this time "they ought to slit their throats." Not with the sponsor's product, I rust.

The Rajah has more baseball knowledge under his fingernails than is in the entire system of most "experts," but I'd suggest that the Dodgers are something less than shoo-ins. Stengel's handling of his more brittle veterans indicates that he'll be able to put a first-rate Yankee team on the field when the time comes. That's usually enough to scare off any competition the other league can provide.

When the Yankees get beaten in a World Series it's usually be a fresh-to-the-series team, such as the Cardinals of 1942, or 1926. Certainly they don't get beaten by players who have been their victims with almost dreary repetitiveness. Besides, I think the Yanks are as keen to give Casey his fifth in a row as they are to make that extra dough themselves.

*

Racing—There's hardly been as much interest over the impending meeting between turf champions Native Dancer and Tom Fool since the great race between Gallant Fox and Winchone, which was won by Jim Dandy, a 100-to-1 shot.

Which is another way of saying that the Dancer and the Fool will not be the only beats in the Sysonby, at Belmont, on the final Saturday of the month. Something pretty good named Mark-Ye-Well could be in there and so could Grecian Queen and Hoyal Vale, none of them exactly nominated for the glue pots.

If Vanderbilt's gray can take the 50,000 dollars gallop, he will have shoved his staple into the lead in purses won this year. At the last checkup, Calumet had earnings of 794,607 dollar to Sagamore's 790,455 dollars. Both need the money like Native Dancer needs a brunette rinse.

*

—Tennis—The amateur stars of the game are to be congratulated for having the gumption to form a league for the betterment of the game and their own lot. If they stick by their guns they can return the game to the players, and inspire more kids to take up the sport.

They should demand a voice in the selection of the Davis Cup teams, which have shown several glaring examples of favouritism or stupidity on the part of the selecting officials in recent years. They can also push through the change in rules that will enable our amateurs to devote as much time to the game as Australia's. And speaking of tennis, "Punch," the British humor magazine, has picked up the following from a British paper named "The Cape Argus."

It reads: "Mrs. Victor Seixas went to Wimbledon to watch her husband play wearing a strapless frock and carrying a jacket and straw basket."

I knew he was good, but what kind of a handicap system do they have there?

On The

This Tough Little Man From Texas

EVEN the long controversy whether Ben Hogan is better than Bobby Jones seems settled now. Gene Sarazan picks Hogan, and no dissentient voice is raised (writes Evelyn Irons in the "Perth Daily News").

What manner of man is this tough little Texan (10st. 5ft. 8½in.) with the flashing white cap and mahoganytanned face, who plans each stroke like a calculating machine and plays it with the precision of an automaton?

They call him "Little Ice Water." But another of his nicknames is "Blazin' Ben". Beneath his almost taciturn silence he is as temperamental as a tennis star.

*

Bobby Jones won his first Open championship at 21, and retired at 28. Hogan won the British Open at his first attempt at 40, and he was 35 when he won his first U.S. Open.

Nothing has ever come easily to him. Son of Irish-American Chester Hogan, blacksmith of Dublin, Texas, he heard when he was 12 that caddies earned 65 cents a round at a country club near Fort Worth.

When he went to ask for a job, the other boys rolled him down a rock-stream hill in a barrel, beat him with sticks, and then challenged him to fight the toughest of the crew. Ben won the fight and got the job.

At 15, he was playing golf but not very well. He was a natural left-hander. That made just another difficulty for him to overcome, for he had to play with right-handed clubs. He got to be good only through slavish practice.

At 19, he became a professional. Still, he had to fight every inch of the way. Twice he tried to make the round of the tournaments and twice he failed, returning without a cent of his savings.

For four years he went on practising doggedly, tried again—and won a few times. But it was another three years before he made the big grade.

He might have given up the struggle for an easier life as a workaday Texas golf pro. if it had not been for an attractive, dark-haired girl named Valerie.

*

He married her in 1937, when he was 24 and she was a bit younger. There was a day at San Francisco when he had just enough money left to pay his caddie.

A car thief stole the tyres from his dilapidated car. Ben was ready to give it all up at that point. But Valerie persuaded him to try just one more tournament. He did—and won.

FALI KANGA SHINES IN LIGHTNING CHESS TOURNEY

YOUNG Fali Kanga finished level with five-and-a-half points with Syed Nawab Ali in the preliminary league of the Lightning Chess Tournament sponsored by the Chess Club of India.

He played with a coolness, strange in a 10 seconds a move tournament. In his game with S. Nawab Ali he was almost winning the end-game but for the short time available for analysis.

In the final league however he failed to make any headway. Nawab Ali won the title for the second time. He was followed by Prof. M. D. Billimoria who was only half a point behind.

The last round game between Ramchandra Sapre and Nawab Ali was very exciting and had Sapre won (his total tally would still have been very low) a play off would have been necessary between Billimoria and Nawab Ali.

D. N. Sharma came third followed by Sapre, Kanga and S. B. Todi, Billimoria took his only defeat from Nawab Ali.

The Junior Championship went to N. Veera Raghavan a player from Madras. J. C. Kothare of the BEST put in a good performance and was defeated in the final play-off by Raghavan.

During the Open Lightning Chess Tournament (Preliminary league) Sunny Khory moves a piece in his encounter with Fali Kanga (right). Kanga shared the first place with Nawab Ali in his group.

Queen's Pawn Gruenfeld Defence

The following game is from the 1953 Vienna Tournament:

WHITE: Nedeljkovic.
BLACK: Soluch.

1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KKt3; 3. Kt-QB3, P-Q4; 4. B-B4, B-Kt2; 5. P-K3, Castles (*1); 6. PxP, KtxP; 7. KtxKt, QxKt; 8. BxP, Kt-B3 (*2); 9. Kt-K2, B-Kt5; 10. P-B3, QR-B1 (*3); 11. Kt-B3, Q-K3; 12. B-KB4, BxQP (*4); 13. PxB, P-KKt4; 14. BxP, KR-Q1; 15. Q-B3 (*5), BxKt ch; 16. PxB, Q-K4; 17. B-K2, QxP ch (*6); 18. K-B2, Kt-K4; 19. Q-K4, R-Q7; 20. KR-Q1, R-B5 (*7); 21. QxP, R-Kt 7; 22. QxKP, R-B1; 23. R-Q8 ch, RxR; 24. QxR ch, K-Kt2; 25. B-R6 ch, Black Resigns (*8).

(*1) This offers up a Pawn in the interests of quick development. If he wishes to avoid giving up the Pawn, he must play 5....P-B3.

(*2) A better way of continuing the attack is 8....Kt-R3; and if 9. BxKt, QxKtP; 10. Q-B3, QxQ; 11. KtxQ, PxB; 12. Castles K, B-Kt2 with a good game.

(*3) Giving White a breathing space which he utilises to continue his development on the K-side. He should sacrifice a piece by 10....., BxBP; 11. PxB, QxBP; 12. R-KKt1, QxP; when Black has a very fierce attack indeed.

(*4) After 12...., KtxP; 13. PxB, KR-Q1; 14. K-B2, Black has no discovery move with his Kt.

(*5) Better than 15. Q-Kt3, QxP; 16. B-KB4, P-K4; or 16. PxB, KtxP; in both cases with a strong attack for Black.

(*6) This loses; he should capture the Bishop and after 17...., QxB; 18. Castles, Kt-K4; 19. Q-B4, P-KR3; the game would be level.

(*7) He would have more chance of maintaining an attack by QR-Q1.

(*8) If 26...., KxB; 27. Q-B6 ch wins the Queen.

Dutch Defence

In the following game from the 1936 Leningrad tournament Bondarevsky executes a beautiful five move mate. The Dutch defence as Reinfeld points out gives great scope for tactical play, and has therefore been favoured by such strong attacking players as Tartakover, Mieses, Botwinnik and Torre. No wonder it enjoys such popularity with the Russians.

WHITE: A. Kotov.
BLACK: I. Bondarevsky.

1. P-Q4, P-K3; 2. Kt-KB3, P-KB 4; 3. P-KKt3, Kt-KB3; 4. B-Kt2, P-Q4; 5. Castles, B-Q3 (*1); 6. P-B4, P-B3 (*2); 7. QKt-Q2, Castles; 8. P-Kt3, Q-K1 (*3); 9. Kt-K1 (*4); QKt-Q2; 10. Kt-Q3, Kt-K5 (*5); 11. Kt-B3, Q-R4; 12. Kt-B4, Q-B2; 13. Q-B2, P-KKt4; 14 Kt-Q3, Q-R4 (*6); 15. Kt(B3)-K5, R-B-3; 16. P-B3, R-R3 (*7); 17. P-KR4, KtxP; 18. PxP (*8), Q-R7 ch; 19. K-B2, R-R5; 20. R-KKt1, RxP (*9); 21. B-Kt2 (*10), Q-R5; 22. BxR, Kt-K5 ch (*11); 23. K-K3 (*12), P-B5 ch; 24. KtxP, Q-B7 ch; 25. K-Q3, QxB ch; 26. KxQ, B-B4 ch; 27. K-Q3, KtxKt mate.

NOTES

(*1) Developing the Bishop to a more aggressive post than at K2, and also discouraging White from playing 6. B-B4, as the consequent exchange would break up White's Pawn position.

(*2) To support the Pawn centre, and in the event of 7. PxP to recapture with the Bishop Pawn. The strategy underlying Black's formation is based on complete control of K5—not only to post his Knight there strongly, but also to prevent P-K4 by White, Black makes a break through difficult.

(*3) Black discloses his intention of attacking by....Q-R4, as soon as it is feasible.

(*4) More natural would seem to be 9. B-Kt2 followed by 10. Kt-K5.

Annoying Knight

(*5) The move 11. P-B3 is not sufficient to drive away the annoying Knight as 11.....KtxP; 12. PxKt, BxP; followed by 13...., Q-R4 is too dangerous to risk.

(*6) Intending to continue with 15...., P-B5; to break up White's Kingside Pawns.

(*7) Offering a Knight for the attack resulting from 17. PxKt, QxP ch; 18. K-B2, R-R6 followed by 19.....QxP ch.

(*8) A better defence was 18. BxP, KtxR; 19. RxKt, KtxKt; 20. PxKt.

(*9) Beginning a clever combination. Against 20.....Kt-R4 White builds up a defensive position by 21. P-B4, 22. P-K3 and 23. Kt-B3.

(*10) White attacks the Rook, and threatens to win the Queen by 22. R-R1. He expects 21..... R-R5 after which he would win by 22 R-R1, KtxR ch; 23. RxKt, QxR; 24. BxQ, RxB; 25. KtxKt, BxKt; 26. Q-B3.

(*11) Once again White must make a difficult choice. He must decide whether to try for a win by 23. K-K3 (and he is a Rook ahead) or to play 23. K-B' and give Black the opportunity of forcing a perpetual check. As he misjudges his chances, let us consider the alternative.

23. K-B1 is correct, after which Black can force a draw by 23.... Kt-Kt6 ch; 24. K-B2 (not 24. K-K1, QxB winning) Kt-K5 ch. etc.

Or he can continue the attack by 23...., BxKt; 24. KtxB, (If 24. BxB, KtxB; 25. PxKt, Kt-Kt5; 26. R-R1, Kt-K6 ch; 27. K-Kt1, Q-Kt6 and Black wins the Queen) Kt-Kt6 ch; 25. K-B2, QxB ch; 26. KxKt, KtxKt.

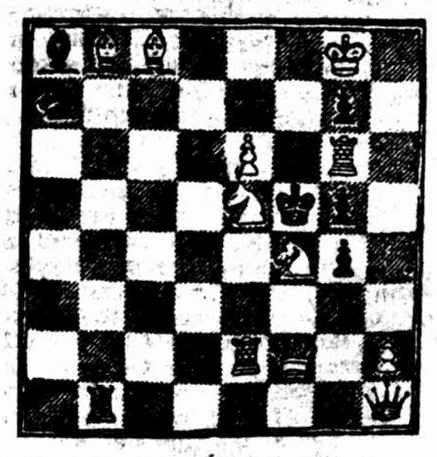
(*12) White has walked right into a beautiful mating combination, allowing a remarkable finish which includes a startling Queen sacrifice.

Bhalchandra V. Khare

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

PROBLEM NO. 54

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in two moves. Solution next week.

Problem No. 53: Keymove Q-Kt4.

The Great Mongol Whose 'Raj' Extended From The Wall Of China To Altai

HIS name was Temujin—"Finest Steel"—and he was 13 years old, almost a man as his people measured age. He sat cross-legged on a thick sheepskin rug and eyed the beautiful girl, Bourtai, as she kindled a cooking fire. He was making up his mind whether he wanted her for a wife, when his ears caught the racing sound of a horseman coming at a gallop through the desert twilight.

The hoofbeats thudded through the camp and halted outside the tent where the boy sat. In tumbled an old family servant, gasping the news that Temujin's father, the chief, was dead—poisoned by his enemies, writes M. H. Cadwalder in the "Coronet".

At that precise moment began an incredible career. The boy Temujin, an illiterate Asiatic born in the deserts and knowing nothing except horses, cattle and hunting, grew into the man history calls Genghis Khan. No Caesar, Napoleon or Hitler mastered as much territory as this ruthless ruler. As skilful in military manoeuvers as they were in mass murder, he and his savage warriors destroyed more cities and more lives than could be snuffed out by a score of atom bombs.

The facts about Genghis are as sparse as the grass in the northern Gobi where he began. The legends are many: he was "born with a clot of blood in one clenched fist"; he belonged to a clan

Kublai Khan, the great Mongol Emperor whose court was visited by Marco Polo was the grandson of Genghis Khan.

of gray-eyed men of mixed Mongol and Caucasian blood; and even, that he had red hair.

His father had been a lesser chief among the many Mongol clans, but now older tribesmen saw their chance to take command and no snip of a boy could be allowed to get in their way. He soon spurred away, fleeing for his life.

They hunted him into the barren hills and left his family as tribal outcasts, without a horse among them. Temujin had to trap mice and eat fish so as not to starve.

Pride, His Only Asset

The boy had nothing, except pride. He could have called for help from old Togrul Khan, a neighbouring chief who had sworn brotherhood with Temujin's father—a binding oath in High Asia.

"I will not go to him with empty hands, to be scorned," said Temujin. Instead, he battled his way to manhood, to a livelihood for his family. He gathered a few cattle and sheep and horses, and gradually a few friends.

And he remembered the dark-eyed Bourtai and rode bravely off to claim her as a bride. He rode at the head of nothing more than a bunch of scrubby young men like himself, but "he has a clear face and bright eyes," Bourtai's father had said of him long ago. Now, looking him over again, Dai Sechen could see the man had strength, cunning, shrewdness and a growing power. He accepted Temujin as son-in-law.

Bourtai gave him one wedding gift—a rich sable coat. Temujin used it well. He gave it, in turn, to Togrul Khan, making an official visit of his trip to Karakorum, the Black Sands.

For perhaps the first time the nomad youth saw city life, merchants, houses, wealth. It gave him ideas. Temujin saw that instead of interminable quarrels and feuds, the tribes of the Gobi could gain peace and strength if they would federate. And Togrul Khan was the obvious leader.

Rumours of this old chieftain's strength had spread as far as Europe, where they called him by a different name: Prester John. Still, he could always use allies. Pleased with his young visitor's sturdy looks as well as with the sable coat he brought, Togrul accepted him.

For about 20 years this alliance lasted. Fighting alongside Torgul's people, the Keraits, Temujin helped bring other tribes to heel. When the Chinese Emperor made a foray against his wild "subjects of the Far Kingdoms", Temujin's Mongols squeezed the Tartars into defeat by tackling them from the west while they were busy coping with China on the east.

History grows murky at this point. Whether a genuine misunderstanding arose or whether either chief was guilty of outright treachery, a break with aging Togrul was the next major event. There was a hot, fierce battle—the Mongols' sole defeat in a half-century or more — but it cost the Keraits so severely that a year later, Temujin was able to press an attack and conquer them for good.

Karakorum, H. Q.

"We have fought a man with whom we never should have quarrelled," said Togrul sadly. He fled westward, only to be killed by Turks, while his one-time ally rode into Karakorum and made it his headquarters.

Now it was the year 1206. Temujin saw his federation coming true. He called a council of chiefs from all parts of Mongolia, and proceeded to have himself elected the Kha Khan or Great Khan, with the title of Genghis.

Where this name came from no one knows, although the Chinese translate it Son of Heaven and, since the Mongols worshipped the Wide Sky as their eternal guardian, very likely Genghis was an ancient term for semi-divine authority.

Now he sat on the white horse-skin blanket, in front of the white tent and under his renowned banner of nine white yak-tails. He was called the Perfect Warrior, the Scourge of God, The Master of Thrones and Crowns. He ruled from the Great Wall of China to the Altai Ranges far to the west—but he was already 50 years old.

It is hard to guess what he looked like. Tall, swarthy, with the flat impassive face of the Mongol and the high checkbones; perhaps a heavy beard. Bow-legged surely, for he spent his life on horseback. A fine marksman, since he had beaten all his men at games with the bow and arrow. Powerful, he had to be to keep order in his hundred thousand tents. Gray-eyed? Maybe — but that is legend.

New Code Of Laws

That he had real administrative ability we DO know. He proclaimed the 'yassa, a rigid but effective code of laws; death to thieves and liars (a man's word, among the illiterate Mongols, was a vital matter); obedience from a child to parents, from grown men to their commanders; helpfulness from the rich toward the poor; no quarter asked or taken on the battlefield.

"They seldom quarrel," reported a travelling Italian monk, "and brawls, wounds and slayings hardly ever occur. Thieves and robbers are nowhere to be found, so carts and houses are never locked or barred.

"Toward other people they are exceedingly proud and overbearing, and beyond belief deceitful.... whatever mischief they intend they carefully conceal, that no one may prepare against it. And the slaughter of other people they consider as nothing."

In every corner of conquered territory, Genghis immediately set up administrators, tax collectors—and a lightning fast pony express to carry his orders, with hostels along the way to guard the caravan routes as well as to keep an eye on the Khan's subjects.

High Asia was his, but what was it? A desert, after all, with nothing to the north but soggy tundra and dark forests, nothing to the south but stupendously high and barren mountains. (He had doubtless hardly heard of India, beyond the Himalayas and out of mind.)

But when Genghis studied his massive, veteran army and then looked east and west, he must have licked his lips. From the Arab traders who for centuries had trekked across the great dead heart of the continent, he knew something of China and of the Khwarism Empire (roughly where Persia — now Iran — later stood).

These countries formed the brackets of civilization at either end of his empty barrens. He decided first to have a look at what China had to offer.

Old Wai Wang, emperor of North China, unwittingly gave him a chance. The Golden Emperor

Genghis Khan, The Terror Of Asia

innocently thought the Mongols were his subjects, and when his treasury got low, sent off an envoy to demand tribute.

Spat At Peking

Genghis stared at the envoy, spat toward Peking and refused. He angrily hoisted the nine yak-tails and set forth to snatch some "tribute" of his own.

Bitter campaigns were fought against China in the next 16 years. In each the Mongols laid waste province after province, only to come to a halt at the mammoth walls of the cities. They were cavalry raiders and they did not understand siege machines. Their arrows could not pierce the 20-foot-thick masonry, until Genghis used heavy battering rams schemed up by no Mongol but by Persian captives from an earlier war.

In the fourth campaign, Genghis himself stayed outside the Great Wall and a trio of his finest generals actually took Yen-King (Peking). "All China north of the Yangtze River is mine," the Khan gloated. But the Sung Empire in southern China held out. Balked of his richest prey, Genghis gave up—for the time being—and swung his troops westward instead.

Mohammed Shah was boss of the Khwarism country, a big fertile are stretching from near Baghdad all the way east to the ancient cities of Herat and Balkh and Samarkhand. This was a country with rich river valleys, irrigated farms and orchards; the towns had palaces, gardens, colleges, mosques, libraries and bazaars; there were pottery, silverwork, soft silks and leather—learning for a keen-minded student from the Black Sands. How to annex all this?

Mongol Armies

Here, Genghis' nearly 50 years of fighting experience and his splendid organizational sense took over. He had an army of 240,000 men, he had four able sons and two top-notch generals as his field commanders. He had knowledge of sharp tactics, amazing mobility, and above all he had what today's soldiers would call G-2. Spies and infiltrators told him every moment what his enemy was doing.

Mohammed Shah was ready too, with 400,000 men fighting to save their homeland. But when Genghis Khan's squadrons and regiments and divisions wheeled into battle, moving like a drill-team to the black and white signal flags, his light cavalry firing a barrage of arrows, three to every bow, and his heavy cavalry steam-rolling in regular waves, Mohammed had more than met his match.

Probably the most brutal campaign in the shortest space of time that history records followed Genghis' attack. In the year 1219, after crossing 3,000 miles of desert, living off the country and with no wagon-trains of supplies to feed them, the Mongol armies broke the Moslem Empire in one gigantic pincers.

They wiped out three major cities, leaving "no stone high enough for a horse to stumble over." They drove Mohammed Shah to his death in the Caspian Sea, and pursued his son, Jelaled-din, to the banks of the Indus River on the fringe of India. In one city alone, one account has it, 160,00 Moslems were slaughtered.

It was time to rest and to plan the administration of occupied territories. It was time, too, for the Mongol ruler, 59 now, to think ahead, listen to his wise men—Chinese, Arabs, Uighurs—who told him of the wonders of science, mathematics, literature.

"My grandsons shall learn these things," said he, not realizing that Europe too would hear before long of the compass, gunpowder and the art of printing.

Slowly, with halts for huge hunting parties, with side trips into the cool foothills of the Himalayas, Genghis Khan started for his desert home. Wagon-trains proceeded him carrying the rugs, the furniture, the utensils and gold to Karakorum.

The women were delighted and mystified by this glimpse of a way of life they had only heard of. The crude straw and mud huts of the town took on a new look.

Never Went Soft

But Genghis never let himself go soft. He stuck to the Mongol routine: a bowl of kumyss' (fermented milk of mares) for breakfast, mutton at the evening meal, little else. He still lived in the saddle, led hunts, joined the archery games.

One thing nagged at his mind. China had never been truly subjugated. He had divided his lands fairly, apportioned the spoils, seen to it that government went smoothly from the Caspian due east to the China Sea. Only the Sung Dynasty, lapped in luxury and rice and wine, sneered at the Kha Khan.

The 65-year-old conqueror got stiffly into his saddle for one last campaign. He said goodbye to Bourtai, still his most trusted wife after half a century and harems of half a dozen nations, and turned south and east.

Within a month he began to weaken. He took to his litter for the first time and was carried—but was adamant against turning back. He lectured his sons:

"Never quarrel among yourselves when I am gone. The strength of our empire is in unity."

Of the four he chose Ogotai, not the eldest but the steadiest, to rule after him.

"Let not my end disarm you," he told his men. "Do not mourn openly for me lest the enemy know of my death."

Years earlier he had come across a hilltop crowned by a tall tree and had fixed it as his last resting place. Now he gave orders that he be buried there, and drew a map telling his generals how to find it. (The site has never been located, but it is believed to be near the Onon River, east of the great Lake Baikal, where Temujin was born).

Legends says the Mongols slew every living thing they met on their long journey back north to the Gobi hills with their ruler's body. But the facts tell only that one August morning in 1227, on the edge of Southern China, which he never saw, Genghis Khan died.

Subtle Psychology

THE young bride was looking into the window of a jewelry store. "George," she said, "I'd love to have that bracelet."
"I can't afford to buy it for you, my dear."
"But if you could, you would, wouldn't you?"
"No," said diplomatic George.
"Why?" said she, surprised and angry.
"It isn't good enough, dear."
"Oh, you darling."
—Evening Mail

CHILD WHO WON'T EAT MAY BE PROTEIN-STARVED

CHILD a poor eater? He likely has hypoproteinemia, meaning he doesn't get enough protein in his diet. It isn't a disease; it's more of a bad habit.

Doctor E. T. McEnery says the hypoproteinemic pre-school youngster is a "crying problem of the well-to-do American family" and is frequently seen in the doctor's office.

Chief complaint of the mother is "my child won't eat." The usual case history is he doesn't want meat, vegetables, cereals or fruits. He fills himself on sweets, cookies, soda pop, ice cream and milk.

"He's whiney, restless, cries easily, is pale and pasty and wants to be on the go all the time", Dr. McEnery says in the 'Wisconsin Medical Journal.'

He has not responded to scolding, threatening, punishment, bargaining or coaxing.

While milk supplies much protein, Dr. McEnery said, it isn't enough for the growing child. He advises that meat or fish or cheese should be placed before the child together with milk, plain dessert or fruit. If the child refuses this food, he should be excused from the table. There should be no scene. He should be allowed to go hungry and not eat between meals. "He will not starve before the next meal," Dr. McEnery points out. The child will soon realize that to assuage his hunger he will have to eat what is served.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

THE Annual Children's Day of the Balkan-Ji-Bari — Akhil Hind Balak Sangh falls on 2st October. On this day, the children, workers and well-wishers celebrate together the birthday anniversaries of Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant.

I expect that you will join one or the other Balkan-ji-Bari gathering for this purpose. Per chance if you cannot do so, I hope that you will celebrate the Day befittingly even by yourself. If you just call the friends and well wishers in your neighbourhood, including your parents and siblings and device a small and simple programme—a story, a song, a dance, a drama, a game, a trick, or whatever is convenient—to keep the participants happy, you will have done the needful. I shall be pleased to receive your short reports, and also photographs if possible, for record and publication.

I take this opportunity to send you all my best wishes for the occasion. May everyone of you continue to remain happy always, and may your happiness radiate in all corners of the world, to remove its sorrows and sufferings!

Machine-Gun Bursts

Normally, when the Sun's disc is photographed a very short exposure is given, by fitting filters to the camera to cut down the light, no mottling appears. This is because the mushrooms are in motion, and they cancel themselves out in the photograph. In addition, new ones are appearing, and in a long exposure these new mushrooms blend with the old ones to a complete uniformity. This, of course, is entirely an apperance in the photograph, and is not a complete picture of reality.

The reality is terrible and awe-inspiring indeed. It seems that the Sun does not "burn" steadily, like a candle, but instead goes off in bursts like a machinegun each burst being an atomic explosion of inconceivable energy. Some of these explosions send geysers jetting 250,000 miles out from the Sun. The atomic bombs which our scientists have developed are mere fire-crackers in comparison with these huge explosions.

How lucky are we that a gulf of 90 million miles separates us from this scene of indescribable confusion! Yet even this confusion, at a distance of 90 million miles, is toned down to a genial body of which we see all too little.

Mrs. Zuli Nakhooda (left) and Miss Mahbanoo Gandhi, in-charge of the training course in child welfare work, being conducted by the Balkan-ji-Bari at the Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Bori Bunder.

Poser

Anil was looking reflectively at his new twin brothers.

"Dad," he said, "which one of the twins do you think looks most like the other?"

Please Tell Me

I want to know such heaps of things:
And why do birds and flies have wings,
While pigs have legs instead?
Why is it that the grass is green,
Instead of blue or pink?
Why must I keep my collar clean,
And not upset the ink?
Why can't I have a lot of choc?
But most I want to know—
When I made holes in my new sock,
Where did the hole part go?

Bean Bag

Make a small bag, about six inches square, and fill it loosely with dried beans or grains of corn. Take this to your picnic to be used in games.

One player is It. The others form a circle about him and throw the bean bag back and forth, as he tries to catch it.

When he does catch it, he changes places with the one who threw it, and the game goes on.

PITHY PROVERB

No good thing is a failure, and no evil thing a success.

Fishy

The subject for the drawing homework was a fish.

The following morning all the boys except Jayant produced their drawings, and teacher demanded an explanation.

"Well, sir," said Jayant, "I drew a very good picture of a fish, and left it lying on the table. But when I came down this morning, I found that the cat had licked the picture off the paper."

Mr. Durlabhji K. Khetani (right), President, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari with Mr. Shervak Bhojraj, General Secretary, All-India Balkan-ji-Bari.

No Use

Local traveller: What's the use of this time-table? The trains are always late.

Porter: Well, what would be the use of waiting-rooms if the trains were always on time?

Balkan-ji-Bari

Shri Satishchandra Desai spoke to children of Khar Balkan-ji-Bari on the life of Prophet Zoroaster. He also told them the story of Persians leaving Iran and making India their home. At the end he reminded them that God was the Father of all, and we His children could approach Him without any fear in our minds. Shrimati Hamidaben Mehta related to them the life story of Prophet Mohammad. All Prophets have taught us the same thing of doing good to humanity and attaining God, she emphasised.

Sarvodayanagar Balkan-ji-Bari organised a triple programme: Shri Vipin Reshmia and his party gave chorus songs and harmonium solo. Shri Shukla entertained the children with his shadow tricks by fingers and hands. The audience was simply charmed with the shapes of birds and animals formed by him with fingers and hands

Miss Diane Tanner 2nd from left) student of the University of Minesota, U.S.A., who came here specially to study the Organisation with some members, (from left) Miss Noorn Peer Mahomed, Miss Mumtaz Motiwalla, and Mrs. Jayavati A. Kaji.

with the help of a lamp on the wall. The third programme was the exhibition of interesting films by the courtesy of the Publicity Department of the Government of Bombay.

The Training Course in Child Welfare Work Classes were inaugurated and are now held regularly every Tuesday and Friday evening from 6-30 p.m. to 8 p.m. at the Anjuman-i-Islam High School, near Bori Bunder (Victoria Terminus) Railway Station.

All are most welcome to join the Great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

You may also send at the same address your short attempts in writing—an essay, a story, a game, a trick, a smile, or whatever you like—and they will be gladly considered for publication.

Dada will always be happy to hear from you.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

LOVE REFORM IN CHINA

(Continued from page 6, col. 5)

by as much as three to one. This shortage raised the "bride price" in marriage and put female labour at a premium. Marriage arrangements were made at an early age, and the foster-daughter-in-law system allowed a girl to be given (at an agreed price) to her future husband's family. There she worked as an unpaid domestic for several years before her marriage to a man chosen by her parents. After marriage, she remained a servant, with the additional burden of perennial pregnancy. It was no uncommon thing for a child bride to be sold to a strange family, there to wait for her mother-in-law to give birth to her future husband.

PEOPLE'S COURTS

On the whole, petitions to annul forced marriage are quickly disposed of. In Shanghai I went to see for myself how the Municipal Peoples' Court was handling domestic problems.

I found the court room quite bare—no flags, legal notices, political slogans, or production quotas. Two policemen, with neither badges nor arms, stood in opposite corners. Long benches filled most of the room, and at one end three tables and chairs indicated the judge's place. Beyond the windows on one side the Bund unwound from the Soochow Creek, packed with sampan house boats, to the massive office and bank blocks which stare down the Shanghai river.

The judge, 35 or so, had shipped into his seat and called the first case before the public realised the session was open. The chatter stopped. Without wigs, cries for "Silence" or oath-taking, the Court went to work. The judge was supported by a respectable looking housewife, her long hair freshly oiled and plaited in Canton style, and a young man from the Bank Workers' Association, to which the husband-plaintiff belonged.

The husband, Mr. Shang, had previously been refused a divorce petition, and his wife was now asking for divorce on grounds of cruelty.

Mr. Shang said his grandfather arranged the marriage when he was 15. He didn't like his chosen wife and hoped one day he might be able to give her the slip. She was a country girl, couldn't cook, ruined his clothes when she washed them, and called him bad names. Never was man plagued by such a woman.

As Mrs. Shang sat down before the judge, a policeman crossed the court and with good aim and the air of one consciously setting a good example; spat into the white spittoon. Mrs. Shang wore a coloured print dress. Her black hair ended in fluffy rusty curls where it had been inexpertly permed. She said her husband left her after the wedding to take a job in Changhai. She followed him to find there was another woman, whom she met with her husband at a theatre. He demanded that she should sign a statement freeing him to marry someone else. She refused, and Mr. Shang feigned insanity. He wrote murderous messages on the bedroom mirror, broke the furniture and rushed about the house waving an axe. Mrs. Shang did not at first want a divorce, but since the refusal of her husband's petition, she had changed her mind, and requested protection.

FAMILY QUARREL

The judge informed the court that Mrs. Shang was at school, and had passed the third grade of the primary school. She hoped to become a teacher, then a woman read a long report presented by the local Women's Association, the gist being Mr. Shang's "feudal" attitude to his wife. The report quoted a night watchman's account of having seen Mr. Shang in a gallant, but indiscreet, pose with his mistress.

"Do you think," inquired the judge, "that the husband needs re-educating"? "Certainly", answered the witness, "and we think too that Mrs. Shang's livelihood must be protected while she is studying."

It was clear, said the judge, that the marriage was forced and therefore unfair. The effects of feudalism certainly had to be destroyed. In feudal China a husband had rights which were denied to the wife. But in New China a woman had equal rights with her husband. The judge admonished Mr. Shang for beating his wife, throwing dirty water in the food she cooked, and for not attempting to educate her. The Court could not excuse discourteous behaviour to women, and Mr Shang clearly needed re-education; but, said the judge, because he was forced by his grandparents into a marriage he did not like. Mr Shang could be blamed for his actions only since the passing of the new marriage and divorce laws, which gave opportunity for the fair settlement of differences.

The night watchman from the Residents' Association then brought to the clerk's table a collection of broken furniture and porcelain. There were sympathetic grins when the clerk showed the judge a saucepan almost cut in two by the husband during a quarrel.

Taking advantage of the feeling of the Court, up jumped Mrs. Shang to demand protection from her husband. As if leading a political rally, she cried: my husband is not punished, the women of China will never lift their heads."

"BRAIN CLEANING"

Well, Mrs. Shang got her divorce, and has settled down again to her lessons. Mr. Shang is also taking instruction on how to behave to the women of New China. The only unsolved problem was the possession of the wireless set. There were no children to worry about Eventually the Court granted sole custody of the wireless set to the wife to help her more quickly to become a teacher.

In China today this story of feudal marriage ends not with the promise of butterfly joys, but with Mrs. Shang back in the classroom discussing patriotism, production and the war in Korea. And her former husband is undergoing a course of "brain cleaning" under the eye of district light reform committee.

—N.N.P.

BY VOLNEY D. HURD

France . . Needs A Sovereign

THE author who is the Chief of the Paris News Bureau of the Christian Science Monitor sheds some light on the rapid changes of ministries in France and in the course of the following article analyses the causes of the public apathy in political matter after once they have elected their deputies.

PARIS.

THE consensus of reports which arrived here from abroad during the recent long ministerial crisis was that France has been going down-hill over a long period while its friends wring their collective hands, looking for signs that the decline is stopping and the upturn about to begin.

Many French have become so defeatist in the process, however, that they even don't seem to be looking for an upturn.

When did this "decline" begin?

Some say right after World War I. Others say in 1925, because they personally began to "feel it" then. Others say 1930—for the same reason. Businessmen usually unite in saying the Popular Front with Socialist Premier Leon Blum, in 1936, marked the "beginning of the end." All agree that defeat and occupation gave France a great push downhill.

But a large historic change such as this is based on more than one or two seemingly isolated items. There are broad principles involved and an eight-year journalistic study produces certain clear impressions.

Outstanding is the sense that France, as the classic representative of "individuality" in all its activities, found itself thereby untrained for the 20th century, "the century of the common man," or more accurately, "the century of collective living." Although capable of brilliant advance-guard thought, France lags way behind the times in practical operations.

THEORY v. PRACTICE

France permits you at the same time to point to its role as post-war leader in collective organization of which the European Federation, the European Coal and Steel Community, and the Council of Europe are striking examples.

Theoretically, many French agree that "only by merging with other nations, in an over-all concept, and so dissolving old concepts of self-centred individuality in the larger entity, does there appear any hope in the future for France." But in practice even more Frenchmen hesitate from a marriage of convenience with ex-invader Germany.

In social conditions this gap between theory and practice is equally evident. The solid block of Communist votes which turn up at each election, invariable despite the ups and downs of the party, are primarily protest votes against the conditions of the working man in France.

France, despite its glorious tradition as the mother of modern republics, still gives the impression of a class-conscious country. The great mass are poor—not compared with the enormous backward areas of the world—but in the sense of modern industrial civilization and its standard of living. Similarly the rich are amazingly comfortably off, measured by the equivalent. The gap is too striking and class barriers are correspondingly high.

The worker's lot is hard despite a few progressive employers. The basic business mentality is that of the cartel. It believes in operating old machines, instead of investing in new ones for better goods at lower costs. It believes in associating with other manufacturers of the same goods to fix a price which brings a profit even for the most inefficient—and so great riches to the efficient. All this results in high prices in a country of low salaries.

FILTER GOT CLOGGED

The Marshall Plan gave money to the French who assured the Americans that the money would be put in at the top of the businesses and would then filter down to the workingman, producing a national increase in living standards.

Figures show that this tremendous influx of dollar aid never filtered far enough to improve workers' pay envelopes or to help reduce overhigh prices. The undoubted benefits went largely elsewhere—the filter got clogged at the top and the worker was an easy prey for anti-Marshall aid propaganda.

One shoe company did a serious job in following American productivity advice, put in new machines and cut the price of their standard shoe from 10 dollar to 7.50 dollar. The big chain distributor looked at the shoes and said, "Why, they are better than your model we sold in the past for 10 dollars. They are too good to sell for 7.50 dollars. We are going to keep the price at 10 dollars." There was no saving for the consumer, but the chain store made an additional profit of 2.50 dollars.

A pipe factory was making pipe by the old extrusion process which is slow and expensive. Through Marshall aid a modern machine was put in which takes flat stock, rolls it into a tube, and electrically welds the joint in a continuous process. This makes pipe at one-tenth the cost of the old system. When the Marshall people visited the plant a little later, however, they found the old machine still operating, the company making pipe with both the old and new machines—and then setting the price on the combined costs of the two methods. This meant the pipe was still priced at five times over what it should have been.

BLACK MARKET

These instances could be multiplied many times to illustrate the problem in industrializing the French mentality, and thus giving a decent life to French workers both through higher pay and lower prices on consumer goods.

Obviously the French hardly could hope to compete with modern industrial nations on this basis. Even with continual American aid have they been unable to compete with such nations as Germany, Holland. Belgium, and Britain.

French methods of operations can lead only to inflation and financial instability. It is significant that today France is the only western European nation still having an active black market within its own frontiers.

The others have all practically stabilized their currencies in world trade.

Vast amounts of gold are hidden away. Some estimates place it at five billion dollars. This is sterile money that contributes nothing to a healthy economy for France. The peasants are largely engaged in making all they can, spending practically nothing, and putting their savings into gold as a hedge against the future. Holding gold, they have the illusion of apparently having more each time the franc falls in value—a delight to any simple peasant.

As one American businessman in Paris put it the other day, "It is regrettable that a large section of French business, forced so long to live under conditions in which they could not tell what the franc would be worth from one day to the next, has got so accustomed to the situation that it views the prospects of stability with nothing less than horror."

"But," said a young American woman to this writer the other day, "France is a democracy. The common people being in the great majority, why don't they do something about it?"

'TOO POPULAR'

This turns the spotlight on the political sector.

The new Laniel government came into being after the longest popular enthusiasm for Joseph crisis without a government since the war—36 days. There is no popular enthusiasm or Joseph Laniel and he is not considered likely to last longer than any of his predecessors.

M. Laniel's succession to the premiership depended to some extent on the paradox that the majority of deputies found Antoine Pinay "too popular with the people."

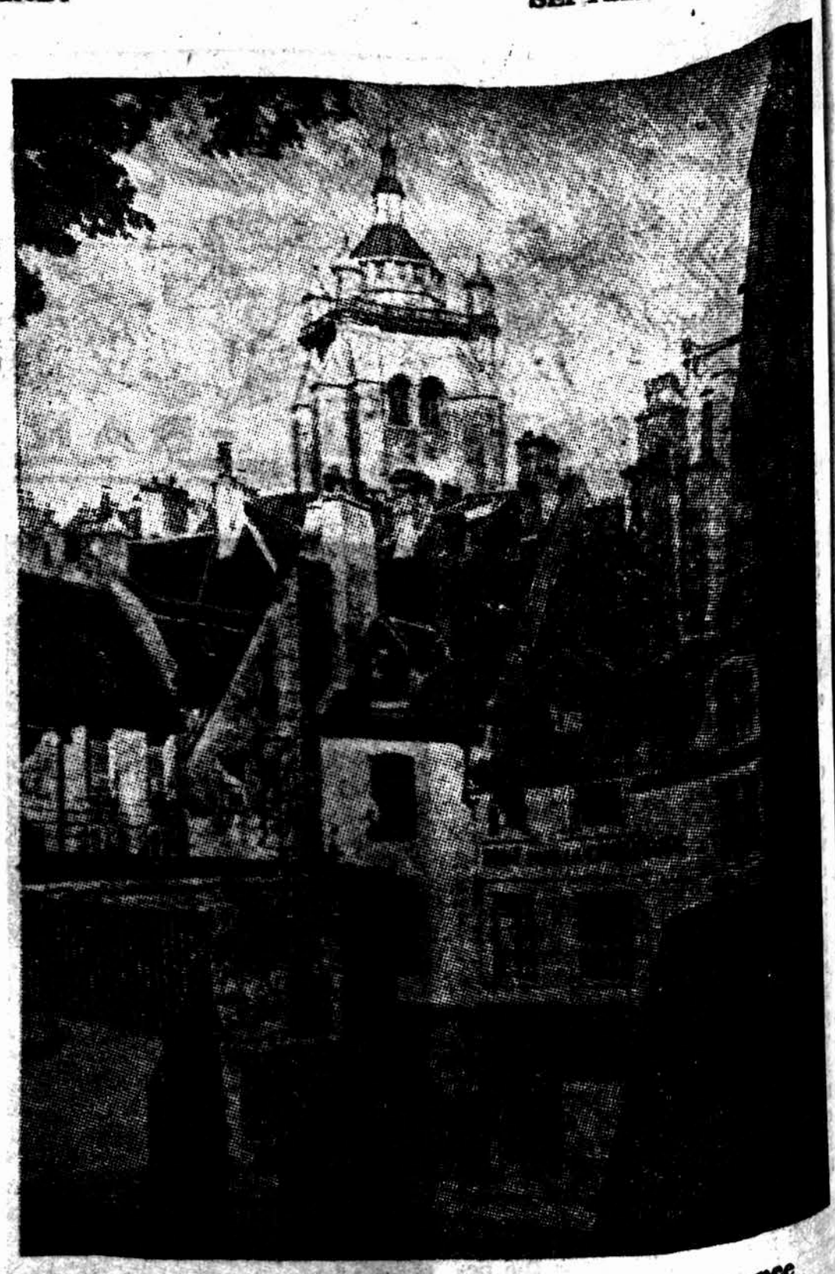
Nothing could show more clearly how the French political system has shifted into such a complete opposite of true democracy.

The basic trouble which must be solved before any of the others can be resolved is indicated here. It is French democracy—or rather lack of it.

This 1953 feeling that government and Parliament are bogged down in a sticky inactivity while grave problems go unsolved is no new development. The 1930's were filled with examples of ministries coming and going in a perpetual flux, with benefits largely for shady characters at the expense of the public and, gravest of all, of the state's dignity, authority, and probity.

The forced abdication of authority between 1940-44, coming after the turbulent 1930's, was a bad omen for the new republic.

In France the abdication, today, is by the electorate, who seem content to stand aside from matters of national importance.



A picturesque view of the town of Dole in France

BUT PEOPLE THEMSELVES CAN COLLECTIVELY EXERCISE THAT POWER

The symbol of the French Revolution, "the sovereignty belongs to the people," is still the basic concept here. The French people's error has been to give their sovereign power outright to their deputies instead of keeping a controlling eye on the Assembly's proceedings.

Do the people of France watch their representatives and send them letters telling them how they should vote and why? In an emergency session of the Assembly do they speed this action by using telegrams? Do they have their press give them impartial presentations of the major situations, in readable form, so that they can give such guidance to their representatives, as instruments of their sovereignty?

The answer is "no." It is a complete and unqualified "no."

I have tried asking these questions of hundreds of Frenchmen in every level of life and in each instance they have looked at me uncomprehendingly. They have never even thought of such an idea. This abdication is apparently involuntary and reveals a grave shortcoming in the political education of the nation.

The average Frenchman dislikes and distrusts goverament as a whole. He often criticizes its acts bitterly. Yet he never thinks of writing to his deputy to tell him what he thinks should be done.

This is a far cry from sovereignty. It explains why Frenchmen despise their governments and call the politicians "those bandits." If a Frenchman learns of Lincoln's definition of democracy as "government of the people, by the people and for the people" he will seize upon it and say "our government is only for the politicians themselves. In no way is it a government 'for the people.' If that is democracy, then we haven't got it!"

VESTED INTERESTS

Put into office by the people, the deputy is obviously conscious that if he is to have a free hand in Parliament he must study his electors' interests very closely on one or two key questions that express the minimum he must meet to keep his political fences mended.

This is why many Frenchmen call the Assembly a "chamber of vested interests."

For whether it be wine, cider, sugar beets, wheat, coal and steel, or a large number of other products that are under discussion or likely to be affected by new legislation, there is immediately a powerful vote to vote action.

A deputy who is part and parcel of the parliamentary merry-go-round himself, obviously cannot decide to vote against regional interests or explain why national interests must be put first. He is influenced primarily by certain powerful local considerations and by the "club" where he spends most of his time—the National Assembly. Here, in the continual struggles of no less than 12 different major and minor groups he is constantly shown a spectacle of rivalry and dissension in a hothouse atmosphere that stifles attempts at union and mutual understanding.

In times of crisis the French talk of needing a strong man. What they mean is a true sovereign. They have him within themselves. It is the French people themselves who could be this strong man. Such a political innovation would provide a collective creature superior to what any individual could be.

WAY OUT

But to provide a new set of political circumstances, the French must act collectively. They must establish a true system of communications between the sovereign power—the people—and its instrument— the deputies—by means of letters and telegrams and the press.

The French press would like nothing better than to serve as a high-quality instrument explaining to the French people what the deputies are doing, so long as the people acted on that information. It would mean a new public interest in the press and therefore increased circulation and real reader interest. It would permit journalism to go beyond entertaining the public. It would become an instrument of superior government.

If the French people would inaugurate this by starting at once to keep close contact with their deputies by letter on the vital issues, they would revolutionize France, bloodlessly, within six months. Every single one of dozens of Frenchmen I have put this to have unhesitatingly agreed.

ART NOTES

By V.G. Vyas.

Resources of Indian Arts—Vandalism raises its head—Danger to uncared for relics—Authority concerned with preservation—People's apathy to Art—In stage of museums and exhibitions—Art organisation without scheme—Ancient celebrities in Art.

RELICS of ancient art are earnestly sought after, collected, preserved and studied. The feeling, by which this movement is prompted, is universal. In a certain degree, it reflects sentimental attachment for artistic expression as one of the outstanding features of culture of the past. Preservation of art is the practical purpose served by it, but this should not be an end in itself.

Larger Sphere Of Art

Although as a country, India was contained within her frontiers, her art had built up for her an empire much more extensive than her present size. Indian art will, therefore, have to be followed in the ramifications of their tradition in the adjoining and also distant foreign territories. They have to be viewed in a larger perspective so that the material pertaining to each can be collected from all the traceable sources. The question is one of extending the scope of inquiry beyond the local field of each art.

Relics of art form a large part of the antiquities and remains which have been, so far, traced in India. Numerous specimens, which were taken away, have enriched foreign museums and collections; and not a few of them have been irretrievably lost. This incident has to be ascribed, in a large measure, to relic-mongering which was, for several years, in a flourishing condition. Vandalism has proved to be the other and formidable enemy of antiquities and artistic remains.

Towards Prevention

On the constructive side, archaeology was introduced during the foreign rule as a subject of state responsibility. The department has unearthed abundant wealth of art. It has brought numerous monuments under the state protection and has provided ample material for display and study in museums. Inspite of the highly commendable work done by the department, much was left to be done in order to ensure eradication of the evil of relic-mongering and to collect and preserve antiquities like manuscripts, coins and art objects which are still lying scattered in a large quantity all over the country. Following the advent of independence, the Government has evinced keen interest in art and archaeology. It has imposed a statutory ban on the export of antiquities and has established the National Art Treasure Fund in order to acquire art objects for the nation. According to the Constitution, archaeology is now the responsibility of the Central Government as well as the States, although some of the State Governments have yet to set up a competent machinery. In the changed circumstances, art and archaeology are expected to make quicker strides.

Menace To Monuments

But happenings in some regions have furnished ground for despondency. They have pointed to vandalism raising its head again as an administrative, social or cultural expediency. It may be recalled in this connection that behind the scene of the much trumpeted restoration of Somnath in Saurashtra, the ancient dilapidated temple was 'ceremoniously' demolished. Its re-erection as a relic was probably considered by the trustees as unessential to restoration. Strong protest was voiced before the axe was lowered, but it was superciliously treated as a scrap of paper and as a move of the reactionaries intent upon thwarting the march of culture. The Government of Saurashtra has created a pleasing impression that it is deeply interested in art. It has offered active support to the state academy of dance, drama and music which was recently formed and is reported to have a scheme for organisation of archaeology which is a subject included in the concurrent list of the Constitution, but the Government of Saurashtra owes an explanation to the public regarding unwarranted demolition of the ancient Somanath temple. The other glaring contradiction on which also explanation should be demanded from it, is interference with the Surtan Bag—a beautiful relic—in Porbandar—the birth place of Mahatma Gandhi. One would like to know from Saurashtra Government whether destruction, from its point of view, is calculated to stimulate promotion of art. The failure to preserve relics like the Surtan Bag will not be compensated by support to academies amateurs institutions and fashionable art circles.

Surtan Bag, the historic relic at Porbandar, the birth place of Gandhiji—Photo by J. M. Ahiyasi.

In The Absence Of Control

In the pattern of the State administration, municipality occupies an important place as an institution of local self government, as it is directly concerned with the structures, artistic remains and monuments lying within its jurisdiction. Municipalities, dominated as they have happened to be, by the element of philistinism, are not interested in art, and as such they are not unlikely to disfigure or destroy artistic structures. It is too early to expect them to give consideration to the values of art.

According to news from Secunderabad, over fifteen arches and gates in Hyderabad have been recommended for demolition by the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, as they have been considered to be an obstruction to traffic. Broach has a similar case in which a building —a fine specimen of the art of wood carving in Gujarat—is in danger of being interfered with, because the Municipality has proposed to widen the road. It is hoped that the Broach Municipality will drop the proposal and leave the building unscathed.

Needed Co-ordination

As regards the arches and gates selected for demolition in Hyderabad, it is pointed out that they are lacking in aesthetic values. It is necessary to inquire whether this decision represents experts' opinion. Since municipalities generally do not have expert bodies for consultation in the matter of art, architecture and archaeology, the State Governments ought to devise some way to exercise control over them, since they have to deal with the vital question of art and relics. The necessity of implementing the scheme of preservation, uniformally at all the levels cannot be ignored.

The administration of a specialised department like archaelogy has to be reorganised and co-ordinated at the different levels such as the Centre, State Governments and local self-governing bodies. Any plan, which involves interference with or demolition of ancient relics, must be so modified that they are left intact whatever be their artistic merits. Though the larger sphere of every Indian art, which is outside its present frontiers, has yet to be explored, whatever part of it has survived within the country must be made secure against the danger of destruction or extinction. Then remains the crucial question of correlation of the past to the present. Preservation will repay its cost if art is made to serve a practical end.

Through Education

Introduction of archaeological studies in schools and colleges was advocated by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Governor of Madhya Pradesh, in his presidential address at the anniversary of the Hiralal Archaeological Society, Jubbulpore. Being a specialised subject, archaeology should remain the province of experts, and as such it should be assigned a place in the academic studies. At the same time, general knowledge about its nature, values and scope must be widely disseminated, and this end will be achieved, in an appreciable degree, through the system of school-education.

It would be enough, for the time being, if school education leads to cultivation of the art sense of students. Since art is one of the principal products of archaeological research, the people must be trained to appreciate it. The beginning has to be made in schools. If legislators, municipal councillors and administrators in future will be alive to the values of archaeology and art, at least the danger of destruction to artistic remains and other antiquities will be greatly minimised.

For Display's Sake

The Governing Body of the Sarada Ukil School of Art in Delhi has proposed to organise an exhibition of photographs of sculpture and architectural monuments. The exhibition will be so planned as to depict evolution of Indian culture from the days of the Indus Valley Civilisation to the present times. It should turn out to be interesting as well as instructive, if it will really furnish a conspectus of Indian art. And then what practical purpose will be served by it? This is the point which has now to be considered in the context of the plans for national regeneration.

Archaeological researches and studies are pursued with the object of achieving the end which is fixed for them. Demonstrations and displays are the principal activities of the art movement, and they have proved to be highly expensive undetrakings. In spite of it, Indian art has stood mostly at the stage of exhibitions, museums and disquisitions, as little is done to shorten the gulf between it and life. It is too much to expect art to enter into life by merely attending shows and exhibitions Indian art will continue to be a subject of academic and also antiquarian interest, as long as the opportunity to integrate it in the development and educational plans upon which it impinges is missed.

Contradictions In Art

With the University and some other institutions meant for higher studies, Delhi has developed into an important educational centre. The Town and Regional Planning School, which is to be established next year, will make a noteworthy addition to the capital's institutions for specialised training. The decision to establish this school, which will be a joint undertaking of the Government of India and the Indian Institute of Town Planning, marks appreciation by the Government of the importance of the art of town planning.

Students, according to the news, will be trained to lay out new cities or new colonies in existing cities and also to design aerodromes, highways and public buildings. It will be interesting to know the principles on which the training in architecture and town planning will be based. India is noted for her art tradition which has been continued in truely revivalistic painting, but this tradition has appeared to be a pet aversion to architects and town planners.

It is difficult to reconcile the glaring contradictions like painting in the Indian style and the design of buildings in the socalled modern. Such contradictions give a clear impression that modern India has no well thought scheme for organisation of art as a vital interest of life. The system of art education has approached the tradition. Architecture has turned its face towards the West. Education in architecture and town planning needs to be replanned judiciously and with an eye on the tradition before the new school is started.

In Honour of Celebrities

Some of the outstanding ancient celebrities have been found by modern India as a source of inspiration. Ashok's name is remembered reverentially in consequence of the adoption of the motif "dharmachakra" as the emblem. Now the memory of Chanakya, who was a constructive dictator, a great diplomat and statesman and the author of the Artha-Shastra, is to be revived. It is learnt that the Government of India has decided to name the area known as Diplomatic Enclave in New Delhi as Chanakya Puri.

The Summer House at Surtan Bag.

Chanakya will, thus, be honoured in an appropriate manner. The move initiated by the Government to commemorate the work of outstanding celebrities must be appreciated. One, Governor, feels that it needs to be extended to the sphere of art. Bharat, Kalidas, Bhavabhuti, Tansen and Thyagaraj, to mention a few, are the celebrities whose names can be consistently associated with some localities, institutions and academies, so that they might receive the honour to which they are entitled. On the other side, the association of the name of Bharat or Kalidas with a theatre or dramatic organisation duly established as a national institution will lend additional dignity to it, but there must be proper sanction behind it.

Don't Make Him A Jockey

A popular song by Noel Coward advises a Mrs. Worthington not to put her daughter on the stage. But it says nothing about sons. If you have one, don't try to make him a jockey, even though Sir Gordon Richards is said to earn over £10,000 a year.

Mr. Stanley Aldous, of the Transport and General Workers' Union, says that the odds against an apprentice eventually blossoming into a jockey are the highest in racing—in fact, they are about 1,000 to one.

There is no lack of lads to fill the vacancies where they arise, but a check among thirty-four stables at Newmarket shows that some trainers are using apprentices as cheap labour, and that there are not enough experts to teach the boys their job.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Sex War In The Offing?

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 5)

wearing so cheerful a face? How can I traitorously sing as I add water to the frozen orange juice or put the slice of bread in the electric toaster? How do I dare take pleasure in flavouring a stew or designing a slipcover for the sofa? These are the labours of ignominy. And the fact that I have found them, on occasion, a source of satisfaction is further comment on woman's degraded state.

It's a man's world, my sisters, and Mlle. de Beauvoir isn't going to let herself or me or any other human creature forget it for a moment. She gives no quarter. "The Second Sex" is a document as fiery as "Commonsense," as unorthodox for its time as "The "Origin of Species," as revolutionary as "Das Kapital." As a matter of fact, it is a kind of Marxian treatise with all men the villains to be overthrown instead of a mere middle-class society.

Men in America have done their work too well; their propaganda is irresistible. Millions of deluded women believe themselves ennobled by the mere fact of being women. They may deplore the dearth of domestic servants or the lack of some gadget owned by a luckier neighbour. They may even envy their husband's wage-earning excuse for reaching the television set first in the evening while they are still inserting the plates into the automatic diswasher. But by and large, they have convinced themselves or been convinced by their overlords that they are the luckier sex. They have the vote. They've gained the right to hold jobs if they like. And in acquiring these dubious blessings, they have given up very little.

They haven't, for instance, abdicated in the matter of having babies; the children of the race belong to them as never before in history. Who'd want to settle for simply being a man?

There is also a curious illogic about the book. In nearly every chapter Mlle. de Beauvoir calls for complete equality with man while admitting—indeed, insisting on—the physical disparities between the sexes. She bewails the shackles of female physiology while demanding that no concessions be made to it. It's the kind of biased non-logic which men like to attribute to the "feminine mind." It is the self-pitying cry of one who resents being born a woman. I think she will find her converts only among those who hold the same resentment.

Were Mademoiselle consistent, then she would admire realism. And the realistic woman owns that there are two sexes. She admits that it's a tough world for the female; but she sensibly claims that women themselves are tough, and that anyhow it is naive to expect the world to be an easy place for either gender. She will also not deny that there is such a thing as a feminine mystique. It is Woman and not Man who is most capable of fulfilment as a human being; she has not, therefore the same restlessness which, perhaps, is one facet of genius. It is quite true that there has never been a female Shakespeare or Euclid or Michelangelo. But may not the reason be as much glandular as social? The creation of a literary masterpiece, moreover, is not the only form of creation.

If one can take a truly impersonal viewpoint, then it does not matter who writes the novels or paints the pictures or discovers the new planet. If it is woman's function to hold the world together while these things are being accomplished, let her take pride in that. Or let her try to hold things more together.

It is my kind who will die first on the barricades while the Second Sex is taking them into battle, but I will go down crying like the women of Cranford (who were the real feminists), "Men's equals? Nonsense! We have always known we were their superiors."

ANTHROPOLOGIST'S CRITICISM

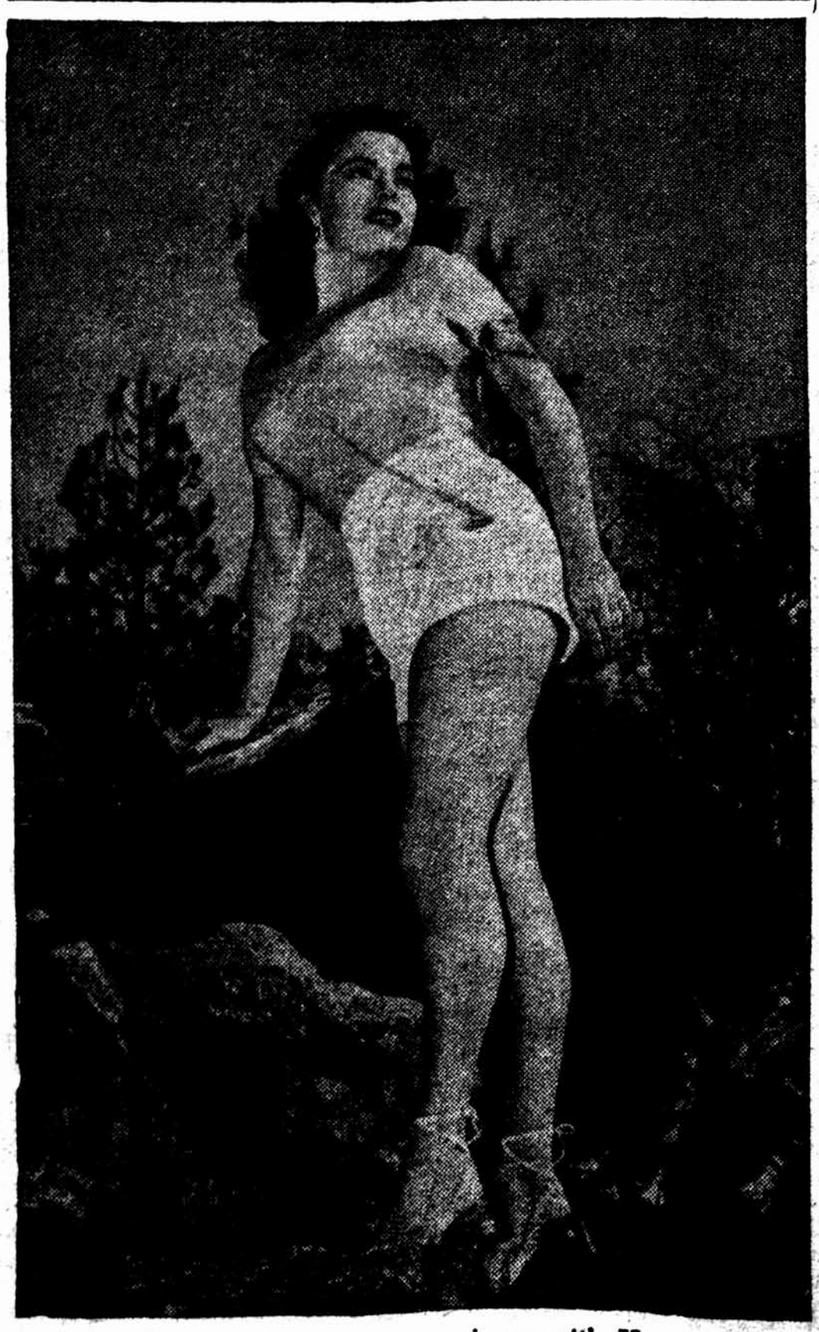
TO APPRECIATE it properly, "The Second Sex" must be recognized as the work of a French woman novelist who has drawn with high personal selectivity from a large number of fields—comparative religion, psychiatry, Marxism, existentialist philosophy—and who has cast her work in the form of a piece of specialist non-fiction, which is exactly what it is not. Although it is written in the tradition of the early champions of women's rights, the book is vivid and fresh because it draws on the contemporary climate of opinion, evaluating women as *existents*, exploring the ambivalent imagery of many countries and period, writes Margaret Mead.

Mlle. de Beauvoir castigates MAN for having turned women into Woman, first in terms of the biological role which early cultures were not yet able to transcend, later for his private convenience. She recites every possible disadvantage of being a woman—the horrors of female physiology, the boredom of the housewifely role, the corruption of character which women as an enslaved sex display. Man, who hovers over the book rather like the Creator in a new cosmology, is glorified as a transcendent being, able to act, to achieve, to engage in projects. But women merely *are*, repeating monotonously the inconclusive dishwashing and floor-scrubbing of housekeeping and childrearing.

The most curious point in the book is the author's absolute failure to recognize anything creative in maternity. She goes out of her way to stress how alien the fetus is to the body that shelters it, how bad mothers are for the children after they are finally born. Climbing trees as a child, scaling mountains as a man, building towers, damming rivers, organizing states —these are all glorified as masculine and transcendent. By refusing to include the structure of the human body in her theory, by denying childhood sexuality, by denigrating maternity, she constructs a picture in which the only way a woman can be a full human being is to be as much like a man as possible. The whole book is an impassioned, often overly elaborate, statement of the misery a gifted woman can feel in twentieth-century France, where contraception is forbidden and the number of abortions equals the number of births, where marriages of convenience are just going out, and where women have traditionally hidden their strength behind male figureheads.

Read in context, it should give good insight into the psychology of one woman whose society has convinced her that it is terrible to be born a woman. It would be unfortunate if her pleas that women be treated as human beings were to be summarily rejected either by men (who will resent being made responsible for women's woes throughout history) or by women (who will resent the deprecation of their maternal role). Stripped of its personal bias and its over-decorative paraphernalia ,the main argument—that society has wasted women's individual gifts by failing to institutionalise them—as a sound one.

IMAGINE HER IN THIRD DIMENSION!



Abbe Lane, widely-known as a singer with Xavier Cugat's orchestra (she's Mrs. Cugat in private life) will make her movie bow in "Wings of the Hawk," Universal-International's Technicolor production starring Van Heflin and Julia Adams. It's to be in third dimension—which should make Abbe easy on the eyes!

Clogs—Going Gone?

Are dwellers in Northern mill towns to lose that familiar sound of the early morning—the clatter of clogs as the mill-girls hasten to work? It is not heard so much as it used to be, and "The Girl in the Clogs and Shawl" has been almost forgotten. We are reminded of this by the news that there are now only two cloggeries in Lancashire. Clogs have not been confined to mill-workers. Some miners wear them; and they have kept out the wet from the feet of workers in tanneries, breweries, and similar hives of industry. For work in the wet, beech is the favourite wood, while ash is dry-weather wear.

Odd superstitions cling to the clog in Northern homes. Some girls believe that stumbling over a clog in the house is a sign of speedy marriage, while others think that a split sole means good fortune.

Honest Designer Says He

Doesn't Understand Women

By OLGA CURTIS

NEW YORK.

FURNITURE designer Edward Wormley is a man who admits he doesn't understand women. To be exact, he says he doesn't understand women and the things they do in home decoration.

"Why is it," Wormley asked, "that the same woman who buys a smart 'little dress' and knows just how to change it with accessories can't understand the simple principles of easy home decoration?

"The theory is the same in both cases—get a good, muted background and spice it up with things that can be changed easily."

Wormley pointed out that some furnishings, like good clothes, cost money. He said women don't expect to replace good clothes the minute they show a little wear; instead, they buy budget items like jewelery or scarves to make the same old dress look like a new creation.

"Women should do the same thing in home decoration," he declared. "Buy the best you can afford, but buy the kind of home furnishings that will look good in spite of changes of accessories. That means furniture which isn't too ultra in style, good wood finishes, simple shapes

New Look

"Furniture like this can be given a new look each year by a change in accent pieces. And it's always cheaper to replace pillows and throw rugs instead of sofas and carpets."

Wormley designs contemporary furniture for the Dunbar Corp., and his creations are in the luxury-price bracket.

As a result, Wormley makes furniture that will be unobstrusive in any setting, long-lasting, and still "in style" as years go by.

"People expect lasting qualities from a high-priced investment," he explained.

"I don't suggest that every homemaker buy the highest-priced furniture possible. The safest rule is to get the best possible—and that doesn't mean expensive, or rare."

Wormley added: "If you like a piece that goes well in your home, don't worry about the fact that someone else may have one just like it. People buy cars without worrying over the fact that there are a couple of million replicas of that car driving around—so why worry about similar sofas?"

The time to let yourself get enthusiastic about rare or unusual things is when buying accessories and accents, the designer declared.

"You can put your own personality into the accessories. Pillows, pictures, throw rugs, lampshades, potted plants and knick-knacks are all individual items that can be changed any time at little cost. Just changing slipcovers and pictures at house cleaning time can give your home a new look."

DIAMONDS ON SHOES

Paris Fashion Invades U. S.

NEW YORK (INS).

MME. SCHIAPARELLI, who has her fingers in almost every fashion pie, put her foot in it too-previewing Paris shoes for American women.

Schiaparelli-labelled French footwear, which will appear in American stores this fall, is as glittering as a Paris night, postcard version.

The shoes, designed in Paris and turned out by the John Marino & Son Shoe Corp. of New York, feature everything from feathers in leather to all-over rhinestone and cemented-on glitter (as in sparkle coated Christmas ornaments.)

There are pointed toes and squared-off heels....a snooty revival of T-strap sandals and sling back pumps (only they're called "halter-backs" in Schiap's collection)....and petit-point embroidered linens, suedes and gold kids heaped with rhinestones.

The fancy, Frenchy group of shoes under the Schiaparelli label are sixth enterprise of the fabulous Frenchwoman in American fashion. She already has American collections of jewels, handbags, suits and coats, stockings and lingerie.

According to John Marino, the maker, the footwear will be priced "up to maybe $3,200. We may even have Cartier add diamonds to some of the shoes, when they deserve it", he said.

Robber Robbed

Thieving can prove to be the start of a vicious circle, thinks Douglas Odell, of Carmel, who was caught, red-handed, committing a burglary. The police agreed to his request to be escorted to his home for some clothing.

Great was Odell's annoyance when, on arriving home, he discovered that his home, too, had been burgled. Exclaimed the embittered captive: "A fellow can't leave anything lying around without having it stolen. It's a shame!"

Fashion Clothes To Suit All Pockets

NEW YORK, (INS).

IN this conservative fashion year, all that glitters is not sold. But there is a notable exception in the case of Henry Rosenfeld, the millionaire mode-master who manages consistently to present high-looking fashion at low-tagged prices.

In a sneak preview of his holiday and resort line, Henry showed a group of the shimmeriest, showiest and most all-round spectacular cocktail and evening clothes at prices only up to $35.

There was one type made of rayon with a sparkling lurex thread so thickly run through it that the finished fabric looked like a coat of mail. In Red, Aqua, White or Black, the designers turned them out with demure silhouettes (puff sleeves and full skirts) or in halter sheaths.

Rosenfeld also featured frocks with velvet or taffeta skirts and all-over sequin bodices. And for real Cecil B. Demille glamour, he showed gold and silver lame sheaths.

The effects were glitteringly flattering to a woman.

And the prices graciously aimed to budgets.